

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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SECRETARY WILSON'S REPORT

Review of the First Year of the Meat Inspection Service by the Secretary of Agriculture Shows Facts and Figures Which Sustain What The National Provisioner Has Claimed Concerning Losses From Condemnations and the Cost of Inspection

Faint Praise of Packers for Loyal Support of Law

The annual report of Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture is out to-day, and contains much of vital interest to the packinghouse industry. Most important of all is what he has to say with regard to the meat inspection service, as his report covers the first fiscal year of the new law.

It shows that nearly 51,000,000 animals were slaughtered under inspection, and of these approximately 150,000 carcasses and 530,000 parts of carcasses were condemned. This shows that approximately more than 1 per cent. of the animals bought and paid for by the packers are diseased, and that all or part of them are condemned and become a great loss to the purchaser.

This is the contention which has been made repeatedly by The National Provisioner during the last year, and the figures are almost identical with the claims which have been made in these columns. This is also true of a number of other items upon which the Secretary reports.

The cost of inspection for the first year was \$2,159,474, and it should be remembered that this covers practically but nine months, as the fiscal year of the Department commences July 1, while the meat inspection law did not go into effect until October 1. The figures would indicate that the cost of inspection will amount to just about the \$3,000,000 appropriated by Congress.

Condemnation Losses Equal Cost of Inspection.

Though the Secretary gives no valuation on the carcasses and parts condemned, an estimate will show that the losses have been practically of an amount equal to the cost of inspection, or over \$2,000,000 for the short year. This also bears out the contention which has been repeatedly made by The National Provisioner as to the cost of con-

demnations which the trade must bear.

It is interesting to note the Secretary's opinion that by using the new metal stamp with ink prepared by the Department it is expected that the Government will save about a half million dollars, compared with the cost of royalties on the label previously employed, a patent upon which was held by private parties.

A distinct disappointment in the report is the very "faint praise" which the Secretary gives to the packers for their magnificent support of his administration in enforcing the new law. Though there were unquestionably cases where the packers made trouble for the Department, they were the exception which only proved the rule that the packers have been loyal to the Government and have earnestly endeavored to assist the Administration in enforcing a new, radical and complicated statute.

The Secretary is more generous in his praise of food manufacturers of other classes who have been operating under the new so-called "pure food law," though the daily prints have borne testimony to the fact that many of the concerns operating under that law have given the Department some unpleasant hours.

Regulations Favor Public Rather Than Meat Trade.

The Secretary makes but a brief reference to the report of the famous Pathological Commission, appointed to consider the regulations with a view to reporting upon their efficiency and practicability to the Department. The one quotation from the report which the Secretary makes is as follows: "If there be any general error in the regulations, this is in favor of the public rather than in favor of the butchers and packers."

While it must be admitted that if any

favor is to be shown at all it must be to the public, it would still appear from this quotation that the regulations are considered by the Pathological Commission to be too severe upon the packers, and if the details of their report bear out this conclusion the Secretary owes it not only to the packers, but to his former constituents and to the public, to see that, while the public health is absolutely safe-guarded, there shall be at the same time no economic waste of valuable property through unnecessary condemnations.

The Secretary approves still another contention which has often been made by The National Provisioner—that while the Federal inspection is an absolute guarantee, the States and municipalities should provide an equally efficient inspection for establishments which do not do an interstate business. Coming from such an authority as Secretary Wilson, his recommendations in this respect should be taken very seriously. But it is to be doubted whether State and municipal governments can be persuaded to give this subject the consideration it deserves.

Disease Breeding Dairies Are Condemned.

That portion of the report dealing with the investigations of the Department into the tuberculosis question is especially interesting where the Secretary of Agriculture states that "tuberculous cows are responsible in a great measure for the prevalence of tuberculosis in the human family." When he adds to this that 18 per cent. of the cattle examined were found to be tuberculous, and that their bacilli produced tuberculosis in guinea pigs, American authorities who have charge of the inspection of our dairy supplies should awake to the immense responsibility which is theirs.

If that is not enough, his further statement—that 25 per cent. of the samples ex-

ained from cream separators showed the presence of tubercle bacilli—should start a movement which should quickly revolutionize our dairy methods and wipe out one of the principal sources of this dreadful disease.

The report of the Secretary deals with a number of other matters which are of interest to the trade. Altogether it shows that the Department did a wonderful work in a masterful way in putting the new law into effect. A review of the year will show that there has been comparatively little friction between the trade and the Department.

PROSPERITY SHOWN BY IMMENSE FARM YIELD

As usual, Secretary Wilson begins his report with a eulogy of the farmer as the backbone of American prosperity and greatness. His summary of the situation as a result of the 1907 crop yield he says:

The grand total of farm products for 1907 is \$7,412,000,000. This is \$657,000,000 above the value of 1906, \$1,103,000,000 above that of 1905, \$1,253,000,000 above that of 1904, \$1,495,000,000 above that of 1903, and \$2,695,000,000 above the census amount for 1899.

The value of the farm products of 1907 was 10 per cent. greater than that of 1906, 17 per cent. over 1905, 20 per cent. over 1904, 25 per cent. over 1903, and 57 per cent. over 1899.

A simple series of index numbers shows the progressive movement of wealth production by the farmer. The value of the products in 1899 being taken at 100, the value for 1903 stands at 125, for 1904 at 131, for 1905 at 134, for 1906 at 143, and for 1907 at 157.

During the last nine years wealth estimated as above explained was created on farms to the fabulous amount of \$53,000,000,000.

Several Groups of Products.

The animals sold from farms and slaughtered on them in 1907 were worth about \$1,270,000,000.

Besides the crops, there were farm dairy products in 1907 which nearly reached \$800,000,000. The price of butter increased 4½ cents a pound over 1906 and of milk three-fourths of a cent a gallon. More than \$600,000,000 must be regarded as the value of the poultry and eggs produced on farms in 1907. The amount may easily have been larger. This industry has advanced at such a rapid rate that no arithmetic can keep up with it. The farm price of eggs in 1899 was 11.15 cents per dozen as an average for the United States; in 1903, 12.37 cents; in 1904, 17.2 cents; in 1905, 18.7 cents; in 1906, 17 cents, and in 1907, 18.2 cents.

Dressed poultry in New York sold for 10.78 cents per pound wholesale in 1899, for 12.97 cents in 1903, for 12.57 cents in 1904, for 13.36 cents in 1905, for 13.2 cents in 1906, and for 14.9 cents in 1907.

Dairy, Poultry and Livestock Comparisons.

The livestock sold from farms and slaughtered on them is worth nearly twice as much as the cotton crop.

Dairy products are much more valuable than any crop except corn, and are equal to one-third of the value of all cereals.

The poultry products are worth more than

though the law required drastic innovations in the conduct of the business.

Packers have chafed somewhat under some of the regulations, but this was to be expected under the circumstances. They are now rapidly conforming themselves to new conditions. The only serious suggestion they have to make for remedial action, however, is the placing of those regulations which concern condemnations upon a more practical basis, in order that the great losses now incurred in that direction may be very materially lessened. As a whole the report is good and the trade will like it.

the wheat and perhaps as much as the hay.

It is only by comparison that a glimmer of understanding can be given to such numbers as the foregoing. Enough is apparent, however, to make it plain that the farmer of the United States is in a business that counts for national welfare by providing the wherewithal on a scale of magnificence that defies the imagination to comprehend.

In the production of crops the year 1907 has been a good one to all of the people as well as to the farmers. It has averaged with the previous five years after a general balancing of gains and losses. A great fall in oats below the average and much smaller declines in wheat, tobacco, hops, flaxseed and buckwheat have been counterbalanced, and more than that, by increases above the average in cotton, hay, barley, rye, rice and potatoes. This means material commodities and not the value placed upon them.

Our Great Foreign Trade.

Food and fiber were provided in such enormous quantities in 1906 that a great national surplus went abroad to feed and clothe many millions in foreign countries. High prices helped to swell these exports as expressed in money, and for the first time in the history of the world a country exported agricultural commodities of home production to a value greater than \$1,000,000,000.

In the year ending June 30, 1907, the domestic exports of farm products were valued at \$1,055,000,000, or \$79,000,000 above the high record of the previous year. Four-fifths of these were plant products, and chief among these was cotton, with a port value of \$482,000,000, an amount much above the highest value of any former year.

The exported grain and grain products were valued at \$184,000,000, the unmanufactured tobacco at \$33,000,000, the oil cake and oil cake meal at \$26,000,000, the vegetable oils at \$20,000,000, and the fruits at \$17,000,000. All were gains over 1906, except the item of grain and grain products.

Animals and animal products were exported to the value of \$255,000,000, mostly composed of packinghouse products, worth \$203,000,000, or only \$4,000,000 under the high-water mark of 1906. Exported live animals were valued at \$41,000,000 and dairy products at \$6,600,000.

Animals and their products were imported to the value of \$224,000,000, with packinghouse products, mostly hides and skins, valued at \$96,000,000; silk valued at \$71,000,000, wool at \$42,000,000, and dairy products at \$6,000,000.

of the previous year, has been restored. The important matters of sanitation of slaughtering and packing establishments, preparation of meats and products, use of chemicals, preservatives, etc., and prevention of fraudulent labeling are now controlled and regulated, whereas formerly the Department had no authority over them, but was practically confined to an inspection before and at the time

of slaughter to determine the health of the animals. The interstate transportation of meats and meat food products is also now under control.

Naturally a very marked increase has occurred in this branch of the work, as compared with the preceding year. Inspection was conducted at 708 establishments in 186 cities and towns during the fiscal year 1907, whereas in 1906 the corresponding totals were 163 establishments and 58 cities and towns. The number of employees engaged on meat inspection July 1, 1906, was 981; on July 1, 1907, this force had been increased to 2,290.

The meat inspection covered 50,999,034 animals, practically all of which were inspected both before and after slaughter. Of these, 149,792 carcasses and 529,876 parts were condemned for disease or other cause.

Cost of the Inspection System.

The cost of this inspection was \$2,159,474.12. While, therefore, all of the \$3,000,000 appropriated by Congress for this purpose was not expended, it should be borne in mind that the law was in full force but nine months of the fiscal year, and that the service was constantly expanding during the year. The rate of expenditure during the first half of the period was considerably below the normal requirements under the new law.

By using in the marking of meats a metal stamp with special ink prepared by the Department, instead of the label formerly employed, a saving estimated at half a million dollars a year is being effected.

In addition to the veterinary inspection there is a subsequent inspection of the meats and products, consisting of an examination by experts in the curing of meats and a laboratory inspection to determine the bacteriological and chemical condition of the finished products. For carrying on this work laboratories have been established at New York, Chicago, East St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha and San Francisco. As a result of this inspection more than one hundred different varieties of products which had been in circulation prior to the new act were found to be in conflict with it. Since then, however, the examinations show that as a general rule the packinghouses have been complying with the law in regard to preservatives and coloring matter, and also in regard to proper labeling.

The microscopic inspection for trichinae, which has heretofore been applied to pork intended for export to countries requiring such inspection, has been discontinued. The experience of this country as well as of Germany has shown that under practical conditions a reliable inspection for trichinae is not possible, as it is sometimes necessary to examine a carcass microscopically as many as twenty or thirty times before the parasites are found. Germany, while requiring our certificates of microscopic inspection, was not willing to accept them as conclusive, but reinspected all pork imported from the United States.

As the inspection seemed to be of little or no benefit, but of considerable expense, it was stopped. The microscopic inspection for trichinae has never been carried on or considered necessary for the protection of the American public, as thorough cooking or thorough curing kills the parasites, and it is not the custom of Americans to eat pork in a raw, uncured state.

Regulations Favor the Public.

As it is often difficult to determine just where to draw the line between what should be passed and what condemned in meat inspection, especially where carcasses are affected in some degree with tuberculosis, a commission of experts outside of the Department was appointed to consider and advise with regard to those portions of the Department's meat inspection regulations relating to the disposal of carcasses affected with various diseases and abnormal conditions. This commission consisted of Dr. William H. Welch, professor of pathology, Johns Hop-

WORK OF FEDERAL MEAT INSPECTION SYSTEM

In discussing the operation of the new Federal meat inspection service for its first year Secretary Wilson says:

The Federal meat inspection has been greatly extended and improved under the new law of June 30, 1906, and is now on a higher plane than ever before. Public confidence, which was unsettled by the agitation

kina University, chairman; Dr. L. Hektoen, professor of pathology, University of Chicago; Dr. M. J. Rosenau, director of the hygienic laboratory, United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service; Dr. Joseph Hughes, president of the Chicago Veterinary College; Dr. V. A. Moore, professor of comparative pathology, Cornell University; Dr. Leonard Pearson, dean of the veterinary department of the University of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Charles Wardell Stiles, chief of the division of zoology, hygienic laboratory, United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, secretary.

The report of the commission has been received and is being considered in the preparation of revised regulations. The general conclusion with regard to the portion of the regulations under consideration was that "if there be any general error in the regulation this is in favor of the public rather than in favor of the butchers and packers."

Necessity for Local Inspection.

While the Federal inspection insures the wholesomeness of the product of establishments doing an interstate and export business, the Federal power can not reach the numerous small, local establishments whose product is sold entirely within a State. Some of the worst conditions have been found at places of the latter kind, and the tendency of a strict inspection is to cause diseased and unfit animals to be sent to slaughterhouses having no inspection.

If the public is to be fully protected, the Federal inspection must be supplemented by State and municipal inspection. An inspection such as is carried on in some places—consisting merely of an examination of meat as offered for sale in the market and the condemnation of any that may be tainted or spoiled—is not sufficient. The purchaser can usually detect spoiled meat. What is more important is a careful veterinary inspection of all carcasses at the time of slaughter, to exclude those which are diseased.

There is great need for the States and municipalities to apply such an inspection at all places not under Federal supervision. In the meantime the Federal inspection label offers to the consumer a guaranty that the meat bearing it comes from healthy animals and has been prepared under sanitary conditions.

Inspection of Export Animals.

The inspection of the Bureau of Animal Industry also extends to the export trade in livestock. Animals to the number of 536,291 were inspected for export, and 484,254 were again inspected on arrival at British ports by Bureau inspectors stationed there. Seven hundred and forty-one vessels carrying export animals were inspected before clearance and were required to conform to certain regulations as to space, fittings, attendants, feed, water, ventilation, etc. The losses of animals in transit were only about one-quarter of 1 per cent.

Inspection and Quarantine of Imported Animals.

A careful system of inspection and quarantine of imported animals is maintained in order to protect our domestic livestock from the contagion of destructive animal diseases which are found in other parts of the world. All animals offered for importation are required to be inspected, and certain kinds when coming from certain countries are required to be quarantined for a sufficient period to insure their freedom from contagion. Cattle are required to pass the tuberculin test for tuberculosis. During the fiscal year 147,897 imported animals were inspected, and of these 1,448 were quarantined.

Renovated Butter Inspection.

The Dairy Division carries out the provisions of the law of 1902 respecting the inspection of renovated butter, also known as "process" butter. There was produced during the year 63,000,000 pounds of this product, at 49 factories. This production represents an increase of 15 per cent. over the previous year.

THE MENACE OF THE DISEASE BREEDING DAIRY

Secretary Wilson, in recounting the tuberculosis investigations of the Department of Agriculture, recognizes the danger that lurks in the disease-breeding dairies and creameries of the country, and recommends a rigorous system of inspection to wipe out tuberculosis at its source. He says:

Tuberculosis has continued to be the subject of special investigations by the Bureau of Animal Industry. Further work has confirmed the view that the location of tuberculous lesions in the body is quite independent of the point at which the infectious material enters, and that the frequency with which tuberculosis occurs as a lung disease justifies the conclusion that the lung is not always infected directly through the air.

The work of the year also demonstrated that the commonest mode for the discharge of tubercle bacilli from the bodies of tuberculous cows is with their feces, that about 40 per cent. of the tuberculous cows that show no outward symptoms are expelling and scattering tubercle bacilli, and that tubercle bacilli passed with the feces of tuberculous cows are actively pathogenic.

When it is borne in mind how frequently milk contains cow feces, and that the percentage of dairy cows known to be tuberculous is considerable, the facts presented seem to warrant the conclusion that tuberculous cows are responsible in a great measure for the prevalence of tuberculosis in the human family.

Disease-Breeding Dairy Cows.

During the past year there has been considerable agitation in the District of Columbia with reference to the improvement of its milk supply. The Commissioners of the District appointed a committee or conference composed of scientists, physicians, veterinarians, milk producers and dealers, attorneys and business men to consider methods for obtaining pure and wholesome milk and to advise as to proper legislation to that effect. In order to assist in this work, the Secretary of Agriculture, about April 1, directed the Bureau of Animal Industry to apply the tuberculin test to the herds of all dairymen who might request such action.

In tests made by the Bureau and by the Health Department of the District of Columbia, covering 37 herds with 658 cattle, 18 per cent. were found to be tuberculous. Some of the reacting animals had every appearance of being in good health, and several of this kind were removed to the Bureau Experiment Station, where it was found that they were discharging tubercle bacilli in great numbers and that their milk produced tuberculosis in guinea pigs.

How Creameries Spread the Infection.

The examination of sediment taken from the cream separators of public creameries throughout the country has demonstrated the presence of tubercle bacilli in about one-fourth of the samples. These creameries must be regarded as an important source of tubercular infection for the hogs and calves that are fed upon the separated milk that is returned to the farm from the creamery. State laws should be enacted requiring the sterilization of all milk and other products before they are returned by the creamery to the farmer for use as food for livestock.

The length of time that tubercle bacilli will live and retain their virulence in butter under usual market conditions is also being made a subject of investigation, but the work has not proceeded far enough to give definite results.

For the past five years careful and extensive scientific studies have been made of the comparative characters of human, bovine and avian tubercle bacilli, and the results have been published.

The immunization of cattle against tuberculosis is being investigated.

Continued experiments with hog cholera have again demonstrated that the contagion

consists of a virus which exists in the blood and other fluids of diseased animals, but which can pass through the finest filter, is invisible under the microscope, and therefore can not be isolated or discerned by any of the usual methods.

The method of immunizing hogs against cholera, to which reference was made in last year's report, has been tested much more extensively, and the results show quite clearly that a comparatively certain method of protecting hogs from this disease has been secured. Hogs that have recovered from the disease or that have been exposed without contracting it are injected with suitable amounts of virulent blood from diseased hogs, and thus their immunity is heightened. The blood serum of these immunes is then used in vaccinating the hogs which it is desired to protect.

The method giving the best results is to inject blood from diseased hogs simultaneously with the immune serum. By this method of vaccination hogs are protected for three and a half months or more, while by the use of the serum alone the protection can not be expected to last longer than three weeks. The immunized hogs probably retain for several months their power to furnish a potent serum. The serum probably can not be used successfully as a curative agent unless administered within four days after actual infection has taken place.

In order that this method may be more extensively tested, it is expected to make arrangements for the State experiment stations to test serum which will be furnished to them by the Department. It is hoped that the practicability of this method for combating hog cholera may thus be determined within a short time.

Eradication of the Cattle Tick.

The progress made in the eradication of the cattle tick which transmits Texas fever demonstrates that the ultimate extermination of this costly pest is entirely practicable, if Congress and the State legislatures will provide the necessary means. The great benefit which will accrue to the cattle industry of the South, and incidentally to the country at large, from the success of this work will abundantly justify the necessary expense.

The work of tick eradication was not actively begun until July 1, 1906, yet as a result there have been released from quarantine certain areas in Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Texas and California, amounting to approximately 20,000 square miles, 20 counties previously in quarantine have been admitted to provisional quarantine, and good headway has been made in still other areas. During the past fiscal year the work has been pursued, in co-operation with State authorities, in the States above named and in Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, Missouri, Louisiana and Oklahoma. It has included 1,934,488 inspections of cattle, 539,674 of which were reinspections, thus indicating the inspection of 1,394,814 individual cattle, these composing 95,566 separate herds. Various approved methods for the eradication of ticks have been used, including pasture rotation and dipping, spraying and hand dressing with oil and oil emulsion.

Control of Contagious Diseases.

The number of cattle moved from the area quarantined for Texas fever to northern markets during the quarantine season 1906 was 1,000,629, shipped in 36,213 cars. These cattle were all for immediate slaughter and were handled under the supervision and regulations of the Department. There were also inspected in the provisionally quarantined areas of Texas and Oklahoma 126,238 head of cattle, which were permitted to be moved north for purposes other than immediate slaughter. Supervision was exercised over 137,902 dippings in crude petroleum and over the cleaning and disinfection of 36,895 cars.

The prevalence of sheep scab has been (Concluded on page 35.)

BRITISH MEAT TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

By LOUDON M. DOUGLAS, London, England, Editor of "Douglas' Encyclopedia."*

We have seen that in 1835, under the Municipal Reform Act, the ancient privileges of the meat traders of Great Britain were, in common with other trades, all swept away. As a result of this measure the majority of the guilds ceased to exist, and during the next half century there is hardly anything worth recording in connection with the meat trade, nor until we come to 1886-7 do we find anything very important. In those two years the National Federation of Meat Traders' Associations was formed, and from that time till now has gone on increasing in membership and strength.

Previous to the years mentioned there existed in a desultory way local meat traders' associations in various parts of the country, but their functions were mostly of a social character, and they were powerless to effect much good in improving the general condition of the trade. It occurred to Mr. Edward Darby, who was then secretary to the Leeds Butchers' Association, that as the trade was being threatened from many quarters it would be in a better position to defend its interests if the various local associations united together and had one common platform. This view was adopted by many of the associations and at a conference held at Dewsbury in 1888 it was formally agreed to form a national federation, which is now composed of the representatives of 130 associations throughout the United Kingdom.

It is much to be hoped that many other local associations will join the central federation, so as to present a united front to every attempt to interfere with the rights of the trade. It cannot but be admitted that there is a period of great anxiety in front of the meat trade. The conditions are changing rapidly, and the meat consumption of home-fed meat is not increasing at the same rate as that of imported meat. This means a very considerable alteration, for while foreign meat may pass into the country without examination, the home-fed article is subjected to the severest of examinations, and this means very considerable trouble to the seller of home-fed produce.

There is nothing to be said against the import of meat; on the other hand the large imports of cheap beef and mutton have enabled millions of the poor to get substantial meat diet, such as they never had an opportunity of getting before.

Meat Business of Great Britain.

It is perhaps as well, however, that we should appreciate exactly what the meat business is. It is computed that there are 50,000 meat purveyors in the United Kingdom, and in 1903 it was calculated that they distributed 1,222,514 tons of home-fed meat of all kinds, and 942,065 tons of foreign. This vast quantity worked out to 65 lbs. per head of the population of home-fed and 50 lbs. of foreign, making a total of 115 lbs. per head altogether. Since then, as we know, the amount of foreign meats imported have rapidly increased, so that before long we will find the imported equalling and perhaps surpassing the amount of home-fed in the food of the people.

*EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the concluding portion of Mr. Douglas's review of the origin and development of the meat trade, the first installment of which appeared last week. In the present article Mr. Douglas discusses conditions in Great Britain, which differ entirely from those in the United States, but which will nevertheless interest the trade here, if only as a means of comparison with the situation of their British brethren. The references to condemnations and to the need for better technical education of the meat trader will be read with especial interest.

We find that in the year when the National Federation was first established (1888) the value of the imports of meat (consisting of beef, mutton and pig meat, and exclusive of live animals) was £14,969,880. Ten years later it had gone up to £29,407,737. Last year it was £42,154,979. All this means rapid change in the conditions of the meat trade, and the meaning I take out of it is that other nations seem to be better equipped than we are, so as to be able to dump down all this food produce at our doors at a price to undersell us at home. Every inducement, however, is being offered to meat traders to shun the home-fed article.

Private vs. Public Slaughter Houses.

In this connection I must refer to the splendid service done to the trade by the National Federation, in defending the rights of private slaughter house owners. While we may admit that private slaughter houses will one day become a thing of the past, they should not be allowed to be ruthlessly closed without compensation. Unfortunately, through the absence of any association to guard the interests of the trade, the Town Improvement Act of 1847 laid down a clear line of difference between registered slaughter houses and those merely licensed, with the result that, as the law now stands, all slaughter houses which have come into existence since

1847 can be closed at the option of the local authority. It should be the business of the Federation to see that fair value is given for vested interests where these exist.

Meat Condemnation Losses.

Then again there is something wrong in the present methods of condemnation of reputed tuberculous meat. Provided that it is acknowledged that tuberculosis is capable of being transmitted from the bovine to the human subject, it seems unfair that the meat trader who buys an animal in good faith should be at the loss of its value, should it be found to be tuberculous. It seems to be only reasonable that if the public are to be protected in this matter the public treasury should pay compensation to the meat trader.

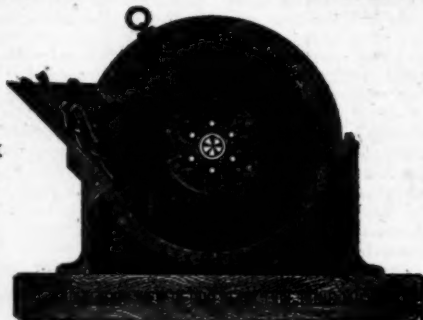
These are only two of the main questions which concern the trade deeply at present, and I mention them here specially before any others so as to emphasize the fact that the trade ought to have a larger representation in Parliament. Unless more members who know the wants of the meat trade are returned to the House of Commons it will continue to be made the butt of any seeker after notoriety.

There is another matter to which I would direct the attention of the National Federation, and that is to the policy of encouraging technical education amongst the members of the trade. We have seen how, from the earliest times the trade has risen from

(Concluded on page 34.)

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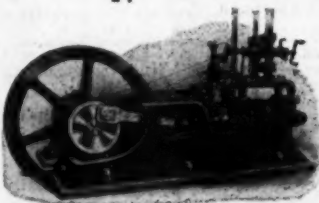
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TRADE GLEANINGS

The Downs Brothers are enlarging their abattoir at Elwood, Ind.

The sausage factory of Henry Fiorentini at Boston, Mass., has been damaged by fire.

Joseph Stampfer has applied for permission to erect an abattoir at Portland, Ore.

The slaughter house of Jacob Hohl at Waterloo, Ia., has been destroyed by fire.

The Farmers' Union of Stone county, Ark., is contemplating the organization of a co-operative tanning company.

George Muelbach's slaughter house at Sauk City, Wis., has been destroyed by fire. Loss \$2,000.

The smokehouse of D. Fullerton & Company at Paterson, N. J., has been damaged by fire.

Brown & Adam have received a permit for the erection of a tannery plant, 80 x 145 feet at Oakland, Calif., at a cost of \$14,000.

The slaughterhouse at Salem, O., owned by Stensloff Brothers was destroyed by fire on November 20.

Langdon & Boyd have started the erection of an addition to their packing plant at La Cross, Wis.

The beef house of the Essex Beef Company at Newark, N. J., was completed and opened for business this week.

The plant of the Roberts Cotton Oil Company at Pocahontas, Ark., was damaged by fire on November 28 to the extent of \$9,000.

The Sussex Packing Company, of Sussex, N. B., Canada, has been incorporated with \$150,000 capital stock.

The main portion of Robert Cochran & Sons' packing plant at Kansas City, Kan., has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$10,000. It will be rebuilt at once.

The United Sausage Company of New York, N. Y., has been incorporated with \$20,000 capital stock by M. Aronson, Joseph Cohn and Joseph Weiser.

Gleeson & Cronin are constructing a slaughterhouse of concrete blocks at Rockville, Ind., to replace the one destroyed by fire recently.

The Globe Soap Company, Cincinnati, O., has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on its preferred stock, payable December 16. Books close December 2 and reopen December 17.

The American Hide and Leather Company's large plant at Manistee, Mich., was started in operation last week after a long spell of idleness. Extensive improvements have been made increasing the plant's capacity.

The Cobb Soap Company of Eureka Springs, Ark., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000, for the purpose of erecting a soap factory. B. H. Blocksom is president.

The large fertilizer plant of Armour & Company at Jacksonville, Fla., which was entirely destroyed by fire last August, has been rebuilt and is now ready for the installation of the machinery.

The Buffalo Glue Company, Buffalo, N. Y., has been incorporated with \$6,000 capital

stock to manufacture glue and fertilizer, by J. J. Rebman, C. J. Taschenberg and Charles Ehlert.

The Joslin-Schmidt Company of Cincinnati, O., has been incorporated with \$400,000 capital stock by Joseph Weiss, Henry Brinckman, G. H. Feltner, C. A. Joslin and D. S. Oliver. The incorporation is to provide for future extensions to its soap plant.

The Farmers' Union of Union City, Ga., has organized the Union Fertilizer Company, with \$100,000 capital stock, with privilege of increasing to \$1,000,000, to manufacture fertilizers. J. G. Eubanks is president and J. T. McDaniel, vice-president.

Directors of the Central Leather Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the preferred stock, and the directors of the United States Leather Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on the preferred stock. Both dividends are payable January 2.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Buffalo Fertilizing Company, held last week in Columbus, the following board of directors was elected: Foster Copeland, T. C. Meadows, R. M. Rownd, Z. L. White, W. L. Van Sickle, R. H. Platt and George Hafer. The board organized by the election of Z. L. White as president, Foster Copeland vice-president, R. M. Rownd secretary, George Hafer treasurer, and T. C. Meadows general manager. The regular semi-annual dividend of 3¼ per cent. was ordered paid.

A DROP IN MEAT PRICES.

A general reduction in meat prices has been announced by packers throughout the country during the week, due to the general financial situation and to the reduced cost of livestock as a result of heavy marketing. Reductions as announced affect pork products most markedly, though beef and mutton are included in the cut. The packers have given retailers and the public the benefit of the slump in hog prices and the reduced cost of other meat animals. In some localities retailers have followed suit and reduced their charges to consumers, but on the whole the retail trade has not been prompt to respond to the concessions made by the wholesalers. It is probable that they will see the wisdom of making an effort to restore consumptive demand, which has lately fallen off enormously, and will follow the lead of the packers in reducing prices.

FRANCE ADMITS CANADIAN MEATS.

An item of news of importance to American export meat interests is the announcement this week of a treaty between France and Canada by which Canadian meats are admitted to France at the lowest tariff rates, in return for tariff concessions by Canada. This means

that unless the United States makes a reciprocal agreement with France, our meats will be shut out of that country—as they are now, practically—while Canada gets the trade.

The French government on Thursday gave out the text of the Franco-Canadian treaty, which, when ratified by the respective Parliaments, will replace the treaty of 1893, and will operate for ten years, either party, however, having the right to withdraw on one year's notice.

By the treaty France gives to Canada a minimum tariff on horses, cattle, poultry, salted meats, canned goods, eggs, cheese, butter, fresh and salted fish, wheat, oats, barley, rye, maize, potatoes, fruits, lumber, vegetables, fodder, coal, and metals. Canada gives an intermediate tariff on meats, poultry and game, cheese, fruit trees, perfumery, medicinal wines, soap, pomade, glass, locomotives, automobiles, laces, cotton and linen thread, dress goods, and woollens.

The signatories reciprocally agree to extend the most favored nation administrative treatment in connection with all commerce between the two countries.

ARMOUR TAKES KENTUCKY PLANT.

Announcement was made last week of the purchase by Armour interests of the property of the Kentucky Packing & Provision Company and the Central Stockyards Company at Louisville, Ky. Armour & Company will operate the Louisville plant in taking care of hog and mutton supplies from the important Kentucky territory, and it may develop into an important unit in the Armour chain of plants.

PROPOSAL.

Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City., November 25, 1907.—Sealed proposals in duplicate for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city during the month of January, 1908, in accordance with the specifications and conditions set forth in Circular No. 3, War Department, Office of the Commissary General, Washington, February 12, 1907, will be received at this office until eleven o'clock a. m., Thursday, December 5, 1907, and then opened. Where the quantities required are not specified such quantities as may be called for by this office from January 1 to January 31, 1908, are meant. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores opened December 5, 1907," and addressed to A. L. Smith, Colonel, A. C. G., U. S. Army.

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Facsimile of advertisement appearing in leading magazines.

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New York and Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers'
Association.

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Correspondence on all subjects of practical interest to our readers is cordially invited.

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Subscribers should notify us by letter before their subscriptions expire as to whether they wish to continue for another year, as all subscriptions are entered by us for that period, and we cannot recognize any notice to discontinue except by letter.

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Vice President, Benj. W. Corkran, Streett & Corkran, Baltimore, Md.

Secretary, George L. McCarthy, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, New York.

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STOP HOARDING MONEY

Attention was recently called in these columns to the advisability of limiting credits to the packing house trade, and the general financial and commercial situation was cited as a particular reason why the trade should give thought to this subject at this time. Remedial action along this line, looking to the shortening of credit time allowed to customers, would not only be of great value to the trade in reducing the amount of borrowed working capital necessary, and by saving the interest thereon, but it would be particularly advantageous at this time in drawing out "hoarded money."

It is generally conceded that, whatever may be the underlying reasons for the recent financial stringency, the scare caused many millions of dollars to be taken out of circulation and to be put into private hoarding

places. This quickly brought about the strained bank situation and caused the banks themselves to add to the disturbance by doing considerable hoarding on their own account. There is no question but what the banks are to blame for much of the stringency, because their officers know, or should know, that the quickest way to bring about a financial panic is to take away the currency needed by commercial and agricultural interests.

The thing to do now is to get this money back into circulation. The meat trade, both wholesale and retail, can assist in doing this more effectively, perhaps, than any other line of industry. People are going to eat meat, regardless of the general situation, and if packers will insist upon very limited credit to their customers, and their customers, especially the butchers, will insist that the consumer pays cash, millions of the hoarded money will quickly come into general circulation again.

That is the situation as it should represent itself to packers and to butchers, and by this limitation of credits or total elimination of credit they can not only put their own business upon a sounder financial basis, but they can assist the general situation by drawing out the money that is needed as a circulating medium.

Packers as a rule are men of influence in their own cities, and in addition to limiting their credits should prevail upon their local bankers to release their currency reserves for commercial purposes. While the bank situation is now undoubtedly in good shape, if the banks persist in their present attitude of not making loans of this money the commercial situation must undergo an increasing depression until the time when the bankers shall forget their panic and again put money into circulation. The influence of the packers with the bankers should be exerted in every case possible, if the packers are to do their full share in bringing about a resumption of business in a normal way.

It should be borne in mind that the hoarded money, both in the hands of the public and of the banks, must be speedily brought out, and packers can be of the greatest service in this direction on the lines indicated.

IT ALL DEPENDS

Newspaper dispatches tell of meetings called recently of local bodies of the National Farmers' Union all over the South, to arrange for holding cotton for a minimum price of 15 cents. The members of this organization formally agreed to refuse to sell except at this price.

Last month the American Society of Equity, a farmers' organization numbering

35,000 members in the Northwest, passed a resolution at its convention binding its members to hold their wheat until it reached \$1.25, and their flax until it reached \$1.35, and to agree to demand 7 cents more a bushel for oats, 14 cents more a bushel for rye, \$2 a ton more for hay, and \$5.50 more per 100 pounds for timothy seed—and to refuse to sell until they got their price.

Recently the branch of this same organization in Kentucky and Tennessee resolved not to raise any tobacco crop next year, in order to increase the value of their product now held in warehouses. At the same time they sent mounted and armed parties through various counties "urging" growers not in the organization to pool their crops with the society.

These are only a few examples of the tendency among producers to combine to regulate prices of their output. The farmer has the indisputable right to hold his products until he gets a price that suits him. And nobody will deny him the privilege of combining with his fellow-tillers of the soil to raise the price. That is not "combination in restraint of trade"—at least, not in the case of the farmer.

Suppose the United Master Butchers of America, or the American Meat Packers' Association, in convention assembled, adopted resolutions bearing even the remotest resemblance to those referred to above! It does not take a vivid imagination to picture the resultant commotion at Washington, or a new spasm of "anti-trust" activity in the Department of Justice. It all depends.

UNDER ITS TRUE NAME

Cottonseed oil producers will hear with interest the news of a foreign trade reform which affects their product. Spanish olive oil makers held a meeting in Madrid last month and resolved to stop the mixing of other edible oils with olive oil intended for export. American cottonseed oil, which has been the chief "adulterant" used by foreign olive oil exporters, has had to bear the stigma of being an "adulterant" for too long. The sooner all exporters of olive oil to the United States stop sending us these misbranded—though perfectly healthful and wholesome—mixtures, the sooner will American salad oil take the place to which it is entitled as an equal of olive or any other table oil.

The Spanish olive oil producers have asked their government, because of this reform, to grant them a bounty on their export olive oil. American cotton oil producers will find their reward in the increased sales bound to result, when the consuming public shall have learned the real value of their product as marketed under its own name. They will need no government bounty for being honest.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

WATER AND FLOUR IN SAUSAGE.

In the use of flour in sausage care should be taken to use only such as has been properly prepared and guaranteed to withstand fermentation. The sausage flours made to-day are not only so prepared, but also are pure. As it is frequently necessary to add water to certain kinds of sausage, which contain little or no fats, to prevent an unpalatable dryness when cooked, it is also necessary to add some flour to gain the proper consistency.

Very lean meats, scientifically prepared flour, together with dilute soups obtained from boiling pigs' feet, hocks, snouts, etc., thoroughly amalgamated and worked to the proper consistency, makes a far more palatable and desirable sausage than that composed entirely of meats containing considerable fats, with no other addition but spices and salt.

Experience has taught the sausage maker the undesirability to the consumer of an all-meat sausage, not only as to palatability, but cost also. Sausage as a rule is sold comparatively cheaper than any other meats, except perhaps high-class dry sausage, which on account of extraordinary shrinkage in preparation, cost of material, etc., is an expensive article to manufacture.

ENGLISH MINCE MEAT RECIPE.

As this is the beginning of the mince pie season a good recipe for mincemeat will come in handy. Here is an English mince meat recipe by an old-time sausage maker. Take 24 lbs. of apples, pared and cored, 12 lbs. of fresh suet, 12 lbs. of stoned raisins, 4 ozs. mace, 4 ozs. cinnamon, 14 lbs. sugar, 3 ozs. salt, rinds and juice of 8 lemons, 2 quarts whiskey, 16 lbs. currants, 4 lbs. of candied lemon peel, 2 lbs. of candied citron. First chop the suet to the size of small dice with the candied lemon and citron, then add the apples and cut moderately fine; then add the raisins, mace, cinnamon and lemon juice and chop all together as fine as required. Take out of the chopper and place in a tub to mix well, adding the currants and whiskey (not supposed to "awipe" any). The rind of lemon goes in with the suet. The currants should be well washed and picked. One pint of Jamaica rum will greatly improve this mixture.

PRESERVATION OF FATS AND OILS.

To produce fats and oils containing both iodine and sulphur, whereby they are preserved from growing rancid and consequently can be used to more advantage for the manufacture of soaps, candles, etc., the Loebell process is employed. The essential feature of the process is that the iodine and sulphur is not merely held in solution by the oil or

fat, but enters into chemical combination with the same, and from their reaction the preserving properties are derived.

The process consists of heating, for example, 6 parts of oil or fat with 1 part of sulphur to a temperature of 300 degs. to 400 degs. F., then when at about 195 degs. F., a solution of iodine and oil is added to the mixture, which is constantly agitated until cool, to prevent lumps forming. A product is obtained which acquires the consistency of butter and contains both iodine and sulphur in combination.

CHINESE CURED HAMS.

The best native hams in China come from a region known as the Kinhua district, in Chekiang Province. The hams when dressed and ready for curing are carefully placed in vats. A kind of pickle is then prepared of salt, water and a sauce from the soy bean (the bean from which Worcestershire sauce is made), which is poured over the fresh hams. After the hams have been in the pickle a sufficient length of time they are taken out and hung up to dry, and occasionally, but not often, smoked, when they are ready for the market. Sometimes a little nitrate of potash is also added to help preserve them, but this addition is the exception and not the rule. It is reported that in the south of China hams are cured by means of an alkaline earth and common salt, but so far as can be learned no earth of any kind is employed in the middle and northern provinces.

A BLOOD PUDDING RECIPE.

The following is given as a good recipe for blood pudding: Take groats, 10 lbs.; back-fat, 10 lbs.; blood, 3 gals. (say a 30-lb. pail three-fourths full, or better). For seasoning use 5 ozs. salt, 4 1/4 ozs. sage and marjorum mixed, 4 1/4 ozs. black pepper, 1/4 oz. allspice and 1/4 oz. ground coriander seed. Boil the groats about 20 minutes. Cut the fat into 1/4-inch cubes. When catching the blood from the hog have in the vessel 1 pint of hot water in which has been dissolved 6 ozs. salt, and while catching the blood continuously stir. The salt and water will prevent its congealing. This should be stuffed into beef rounds, not too tight, otherwise they will burst while cooking.

GERMAN MEAT PRESERVATION.

The old German method for preserving sides and quarters of beef for shipping purposes consisted of taking the large suitably cut pieces and sprinkling them with a dilute solution of acetic acid. The pieces were then packed and transported in sawdust impregnated with cooking salt and sterilized.

MEDICATED COTTON OIL SOAP.

A medicated soap suitable for use in all cases where an antiseptic soap is required can be made by mixing 200 parts of cotton oil with 100 parts of water and 200 parts of 91 per cent. alcohol. Forty-five parts of caustic soda is then added to saponify the oil. This gives a suitable soap body to which the medicament is added. Now add 10 parts of potassium carbonate dissolved in 225 parts of water and 100 parts of 91 per cent. alcohol. Finally add 25 parts of carbolic acid and 15 parts of ether. The whole mass is then agitated for some time. The preparation may be scented as desired and the carbolic acid replaced by other antiseptics.

NEW SAUSAGE LINKING MACHINE.

Allan F. Little of Kansas City, Mo., has been granted a patent on a sausage linking machine. The machine is covered by patent No. 870,972, which sets forth the specifications briefly, as follows: A sausage linking machine having a pair of rotatable and longitudinally slotted hollow spiral twister rolls, and also a pair of holding down rolls and means for moving these holding down rolls alternately to operative position with respect to the said twister rolls. The machine is also equipped with means for discharging a cleansing medium and for removing foreign matters without discontinuing the operation of the machine.

NEW USE FOR GELATIN AND OSSEIN.

For the manufacture of an elastic product suitable for tires, gelatin, ossein, or cellulose, or a mixture of the same, in a powdered condition, is well incorporated with a substance or substances capable of rendering it durable, such as chromium salts, tannin, formaldehyde, etc., also in a finely divided condition. The mass is introduced into a suitable solvent, such as glycerin, with or without the addition of stearic acid, boiled linseed oil, etc., heated to 60 to 90 deg. C., and the whole worked until it is quite homogeneous.

SCRAPPLE.

Scrapple is made of pigs' heads and feet cooked until all bones are free. The meat is picked into small pieces, mixed with corn meal, recooked 15 minutes, seasoned with salt, marjorum, thyme and white pepper; put into molds and when cold turned out and eaten sliced or fried in a skillet. It is a very fine dish for healthy people.

A TANKAGE ANALYSIS.

An analysis of wet "stick" showed the following properties: Moisture, 31.67 per cent.; nitrogen, 8.86 per cent.; ammonia, 10.76 per cent. On a dry basis this was 12.96 nitrogen and 16.75 ammonia.

Packing House Supplies

WRITE FOR 1907 CATALOGUE

FRED K. HIGBIE COMPANY

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CHICAGO-KANSAS CITY

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

BOSS EQUIPMENT IN MEAT PLANTS.

Messrs. Glenson & Cronin, Rockville, Ind., are equipping their new slaughter house with Boss knocking pen, Boss senior beef hoist, Boss switches, and Boss steel hangers and railing.

The Chas. Sucher Packing Co., Dayton, Ohio, have installed a new style No. 5½ Boss silent meat cutter, 38 inch bowl, direct current with electric motor. The outfit gives excellent satisfaction and is a credit to the manufacturers, the Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.

Dedman & Johnson, Lexington, Ky., have opened their new market. The refrigerator and fixtures are of the "Beauty" style and were furnished by the Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.

THE BIG BRECHT CATALOGUE.

The Brecht B. S. Co., of St. Louis, Mo., has just issued its general catalogue No. 55. The book is replete with half-tone illustrations and detailed descriptions of its immense line of goods. Packers, butchers, hotel and restaurant men, hospitals and similar institutions will find therein many things to interest them and supply their needs. Those wishing one can have it for the asking. The Brecht B. S. Co. has branches at 16th and Wazee streets, Denver, Colo., and No. 102 Pearl street, New York. Requests for catalogues should be mailed to the nearest office.

ALL PACKERS' SUPPLIES ON HAND.

Purchasing agents will find the Fred K. Higbie Company, Chicago and Kansas City, well equipped to handle their orders for all kinds of cooperage, woodenware, skewers, salt, earth and all kinds of supplies in the most satisfactory manner. These people are packers' supply specialists and carry a large stock in their two Chicago warehouses to take care of the most pressing needs. Any purchaser will do well to get their prices before placing orders for supplies.

PACKINGHOUSE BROKERS AT SEATTLE.

Willits & Patterson, the well-known San Francisco brokers in packinghouse products, tallow, salt and cottonseed oil, have established an office at Seattle, Wash., to take care of their big business in the growing Pacific Northwest country. Mr. George Drever, of San Francisco, has been put in charge. Mr. Drever was connected with the Western Meat Company of San Francisco for many years, and the trade in California has expressed regret at losing him.

SAUSAGE CASING AGENCY WANTED.

One of the American consular officers in Europe writes that a business man there would like to hear from American exporters of hog casings. This man states that he can do a good business in this line, and would like to represent some responsible house. The consular officer writes that he believes this man to be an energetic and earnest person. Particulars can be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures, Washington, D. C., referring to No. 1657.

FRICK REFRIGERATING EQUIPMENT.

The following is a partial list of recent sales of Eclipse refrigerating and ice-making machinery and apparatus by the Frick Company, Waynesboro, Franklin Co., Tenn.

Christy & Huggins Company, Murfreesboro, Tenn. One ten-ton refrigerating machine, and 12½-ton brine cooling system, to be erected at Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Herancourt Brewing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. One 200-ton refrigerating compression side, to be installed in brewery at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Boedeker Manufacturing Company, Dallas, Tex. One 60-ton refrigerating compression side; 50-ton freezing system; and 50-ton distilling system, to be installed in ice factory at Dallas, Texas.

Clifton Ice and Manufacturing Company, Clifton, Texas. One 10-ton ice plant complete, to be erected in ice factory at Clifton, Texas.

Mrs. A. E. Sides & Sons, Mount Airy, N. C. One 12-ton ice making machine and freezing system, to be erected in ice factory at Mount Airy, N. C.

Lynchburg Diamond Ice Factory, Lynchburg, Va. One 60-ton refrigerating compression side, to be erected in ice factory at Lynchburg, Va.

Colorado Salt Company, Colorado, Texas. One 20-ton ice making plant complete, to be erected in ice factory at Colorado, Texas.

Slidell Ice, Light and Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Slidell, La. One 25-ton refrigerating compression side, 20-ton freezing system and 20-ton distilling system, to be installed at Slidell, La.

W. H. Owen, Jr., Lebanon, Mo. One 10-ton ice plant complete, to be installed at Lebanon, Mo.

Marc Eidlitz & Sons, New York, N. Y. One 4-ton refrigerating plant, to be erected in Importers and Traders' Bank Building, New York.

Provincetown Cold Storage Company, Provincetown, Mass. One 20-ton refrigerating compression side, to be erected in fish freezer at Provincetown, Mass.

Huntsville Ice and Coal Company, Huntsville, Ala. One 25-ton ice plant, to be installed in ice factory at Huntsville, Ala.

Dickerman & Yeakley, Philadelphia, Pa. One 6-ton refrigerating machine, to be erected in Girard Trust Building, Broad and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Polar Wave Ice and Fuel Company, St. Louis, Mo. One 40-ton refrigerating machine, to be installed at St. Louis, Mo.

Henry Fink's Sons (Keystone Brewery), Harrisburg, Pa. One 50-ton refrigerating compression side, to be erected in brewery at Harrisburg, Pa.

Electric Light and Ice Company, DeLand, Fla. One 20-ton ice making compression side, 10-ton freezing system and 10-ton distilling system to be installed at DeLand, Fla.

People's Ice Company, Ltd., West Monroe, La. One 40-ton ice making plant complete, to be erected in ice factory at West Monroe, La.

Charlottesville Ice Company, Charlottesville, Va. One 15-ton ice plant complete, to be installed in ice factory at Charlottesville, Va.

Hico Ice and Cold Storage Company, Hico, Texas. One 15-ton ice plant complete, to be erected in ice factory at Hico, Texas.

East Highlands Fruit Association, East Highlands, Cal. One 20-ton ice making plant and direct expansion piping for storage rooms, to be erected at East Highlands, Cal.

Bollinger Bros., Pittsburg, Pa. One 65-ton refrigerating compression side, 20-ton freezing system, 20-ton distilling system and direct expansion piping for storage rooms, to be installed for South Fork Brewing Company, South Fork, Pa.

E. L. Burke, Wynne, Ark. One 10-ton ice making plant complete, to be erected in ice factory at Wynne, Ark.

JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION AWARDS.

The list of awards for exhibits at the Jamestown Exposition has just been made public by the Jury of Awards.

The Southern Cotton Oil Company, whose large and complete exhibit was installed in the Food Products Building, received the following awards:

Gold medal for Snowdrift soaps, washing powder, cotton batts and linters.

Gold medal for exhibit cottonseed and its products, cottonseed oil, etc.

Gold medal for Wesson cooking and salad oil and Snowdrift hogless lard.

Silver medal for mattresses and comforters made from linters.

The Seaboard Refining Company, of New Orleans, La., received a gold medal for their exhibit of refined cottonseed oil.

Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company received a gold medal for their display of hams, bacon, lard, canned meats and pure food products.

The Automatic Refrigerating Company, of Hartford, Conn., received a medal for their exhibit of an automatic system of refrigeration and thermostat device.

The Henry Vogt Machine Company, of Louisville, Ky., received a medal for their exhibit of a model of a water tube steam boiler.

The Creamery Package Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, received a medal for their patent milk pasteurizer display.

The Williams Patent Crusher and Pulverizer Company, of St. Louis, Mo., received a medal for the exhibit of their crushers and grinders.

The National Cash Register Company, of Dayton, O., received a gold medal for their display of cash registers and their triplicate credit system.

The General Electric Company, of Schenectady, N. Y., received a gold medal for their display of electric motors, etc., and also for are and incandescent lamps and electric cooking apparatus.

Look over the titles of text-books offered on The National Provisioner's special lists and see if there isn't something there you need. Special prices to our patrons on application to The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York City.

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WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Paris, Ky.—The Paris Creamery Company has been incorporated and will commence at once the erection of a creamery.

Omaha, Neb.—The South Omaha Cream Company has been incorporated by L. Corlis and T. T. Munger, with \$10,000 capital stock.

Mulberry, Ark.—A company has been incorporated here to be known as the Mulberry Ice Company, for the purpose of manufacturing ice.

Roanoke, Va.—The Virginia Ice and Fuel Company has been incorporated with \$20,000 capital stock by H. B. Rockhill, J. C. Norton and L. Hopkins.

Portsmouth, Va.—The Portsmouth Coal and Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000 by E. R. Barksdale, N. Dalby and J. S. Miller.

Riverton, N. J.—The Riverton Ice and Cold Storage Company has been incorporated with \$30,000 capital stock by W. H. Alberton, J. L. Lippincott and C. B. Lippincott.

Albuquerque, N. M.—H. C. Droppelman, of Louisville, Ky., D. K. B. Sellers and E. W. Dobson, of Albuquerque, have incorporated the Albuquerque Brewing and Ice Company, with a capital stock of \$20,000.

Elgin, Ill.—The B. S. Pearson Butter Company has been incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock to deal in milk products. The incorporators are B. S. Pearson, C. F. Farinloe and M. M. Baseman.

Highland, Ill.—The John Wildi Evaporated Milk Company has been incorporated to manufacture and deal in milk and its products. The capital stock is \$200,000 and incorporators John and Emil Wildi and F. C. Kuhnen.

ICE NOTES.

Woodburn, Ore.—C. Nelson of Chehalis, Wash., is erecting a creamery plant here.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Gluck Brewing Company has let contract for its new plant. Williamson, W. Va.—C. E. Stevenson and others contemplate establishing an ice plant here.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—The Grand Rapids Cold Storage Company's plant has been damaged by fire.

Leakesville, N. C.—The establishment of a 10-ton ice plant is contemplated by C. H. Williamson and others.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The plant of the Los Angeles Ice and Cold Storage Company was destroyed by fire on November 24.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The Crystal Ice Company will double the capacity of its No. 1 plant, which has at present 100 tons.

Marion, S. C.—R. M. Fruitlieher will erect at a cost of \$9,000 a 12-ton ice plant, on a site which he recently purchased here.

Nashville, Tenn.—It is reported that capitalists of Elgin, Ill., are contemplating erecting a large creamery plant in this city.

Cookeville, Tenn.—A number of business men of this city are contemplating organizing a company for the purpose of establishing a cold storage plant.

Coalgate, Okla.—The recently incorporated Coalgate Ice and Fuel Company will erect an

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ice factory at a cost of \$25,000, which includes machinery.

Chicago.—The Tosetti Brewing Company and the Mullin Brewing Company each suffered a loss estimated at \$100,000 in a fire that damaged the plants on November 28.

Bozeman, Mont.—C. W. Burdick of Cedar Falls, Ia., is organizing a company to have a capital stock of \$15,000 for the purpose of establishing a cold storage and creamery plant here.

Wynne, Ark.—It is reported that the plant of the Wynne Furniture Manufacturing Company has been purchased by E. L. Burke, of Little Rock, who will convert it into an ice plant.

Peoria, Ill.—The capacity of the plant of the Southwestern Brewery and Ice Company will be more than doubled when the new machinery now in process of installation is completed.

Houston, Tex.—The Houston Ice Cream Company has purchased a building which it will equip for the manufacture of ice cream, expending around \$15,000 in improvements. J. M. Jones, C. L. House and others compose the firm.

New Orleans, La.—The Retailers' Ice and Cold Storage Company has closed a deal for the purchase of a site on which to erect its ice making plant. The following are the officers and directors of the company: F. Clay Viguerie, president; L. J. Barousse, first vice-president; Robert Mogel, second vice-president, and J. S. Fineran, secretary and treasurer; Charles Aprill, James H. Guthrie, M. Aranson, Michael Ipsier, Emile Schulingkamp, J. S. Le Blanc, Daniel Singer, John Rexach, L. A. Theard, John Sheppard and M. J. Lacy.

THE STRENGTH OF BRINE.

A cold storage warehouse manager puts this question to Cold Storage and Ice Trade Journal: We have a brine tank 40 x 16 x 10 feet which we want to fill with a solution of chloride of calcium so that it will not freeze at a temperature of 15° F. How much calcium should we buy and at what strength should the solution be kept?

A tank 40 x 16 x 10 feet contains 6,400 cubic feet. The specific gravity of the solution to insure its not freezing at 15° F. should be 1.175. To make a solution of this strength you should use, providing your calcium contains 75 per cent. anhydrous calcium, 18 pounds per cubic foot solution. In your tank there are 6,400 cubic feet of solution, consequently you will require 6,400 x 18 feet, or 115,200 pounds, which equals almost fifty-eight tons.

In case of an emergency you could drop the specific gravity to 1.150 by adding water to the solution, but as a solution of this strength freezes at 7° F., a figure pretty near the danger point, it is not good policy to run such a great risk.

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**ICE
TOOLS
ELEVATORS**

COMPRESSION PLANTS USING AMMONIA AS THE REFRIGERANT.

By Thomas Shipley.

(Concluded from last week.)

The charcoal filters should be cleaned often, because they are actually becoming fouler and after a while will add to the impurities contained in the water instead of removing them. The water cooler is a good purifier and should be blown out and thoroughly cleaned with steam.

Care should be taken to keep the distilled water apparatus full of water, so as to prevent air from being admitted to it and in this way make white ice. In plants where raw water is used the water should be well filtered and the tanks kept clean.

In making ice from raw water it should be borne in mind that water in freezing throws out impurities and the water remaining in the tank after the ice is frozen is heavily charged with these impurities and should be either run off or passed through filters.

If the water is cooled down to 40° F., or below, before it enters the freezing tank and is then kept well agitated little trouble will be experienced in making clear ice. This applies to plants making ice from raw water.

Under the third head of divisions come those parts which have most to do with the economy or cost at which the ice is produced. The steam generating apparatus is the chief factor under this head, and it should be first class in every respect or economical operation cannot be expected.

The temperature and source of water supply is next on the list, for upon this supply and temperature of same depends the amount of work that will have to be done by the cold producing apparatus. Cold water in sufficient quantity to operate the plant is a great asset.

Labor-saving devices, such as coal handling, ice pulling, oiling systems, etc., are all parts of the plant which materially affect the cost of production and should have careful consideration.

On a can plant the steam consumption of the engine to drive the compressors and the auxiliaries should be kept within the amount needed to make distilled water. In this way the amount of steam used can be kept at the minimum by the engineer. The main engine should be a Corliss engine and the auxiliaries be driven from an electric unit.

On a plate plant, which is steam driven, the engines driving the compressors should be compound condensing and all auxiliaries be driven from an electric unit.

Having called your attention to a number of the problems confronting the engineer designing a compression ice plant, I want to bring a few other general points up which affect the commercial standing of the investment.

The chief consideration is the total cost per ton of ice; that is, the cost not only of machinery and buildings, but also the labor, fuel, water and supplies, and in addition the amount which will be required to be set aside to take care of the wear and tear of the plant.

All these things must be taken into consideration in designing a plant and they must be considered together, as the reduction of one item often increases the others, causing a loss in the actual economy of the plant.

There are many ways of changing the pro-



Every packer wants the most economical refrigerating machinery and which can be depended upon to produce the maximum of capacity with the minimum of cost, and be the simplest and easiest operated.

The Vogt Machines may be depended upon to meet your requirements, no matter how rigid they may be. Based upon the Absorption System—the only really scientific refrigerating system—these machines produce results not otherwise possible.

We want every packer who is thinking of installing refrigerating machinery or making any changes to hear our story before he makes any decision. We like to get inquiries and to answer them.

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portions of the different parts of a plant to suit one condition or another. By increasing the number of cans in a can plant or by increasing the plate surface in a plate plant a higher freezing temperature may be used. This may be taken advantage of by an increase of back or evaporating pressure and a smaller compressor capacity or by a reduction in the evaporating surface or freezing coils.

Some compressors must have more cans or plate surface than others because while they (the compressors) may be the same size their efficiency or capacity are not the same and they must work at a higher back pressure to do the work. This means a higher brine temperature and more cans or plate surface.

If the distilling and purifying apparatus is not efficient, then it is necessary to freeze the water at a high temperature so that the ice may throw off some of the impurities contained in the water during the process of freezing. In this way the freezing apparatus must do the work which should have been done by the water purifying apparatus.

The number of tons of ice per ton of coal burned is the question which interests everyone connected with the manufacture of ice, and this is one of the points which need the most careful consideration.

The steam plant must be economical. This fact is generally accepted and money spent in this direction is for a good cause. Much money, however, has been spent in putting in expensive apparatus to gain an extra ton or two of ice per ton of coal without considering what this increased coal efficiency is costing.

A well designed can plant, making distilled water ice, equipped with non-conducting engines and using sixty degrees water can produce seven and one-half tons of ice per ton of coal. To do better than this the engines

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Cincinnati, The Burger Bros. Co.
Louisville, Louisville Public Warehouse Co.
Indianapolis, Central Transfer & Storage Co.
Chicago, 16 North Clark St., F. C. Schapper.
Milwaukee, 136 West Water St., Central Warehouse.
St. Louis, 20 So. Main St., Geo. T. Matthews & Co.
Kansas City, Kemper Bldg., O. A. Brown.
Baltimore, Henry Bower Chem. Mfg. Co.
Washington, 26th and D Sts., N. W., Littlefield, Alvord & Co.
Norfolk, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
Savannah, Broughton and Montgomery Sts., Benton Transfer Co.
Atlanta, 50 East Alabama St., Morrow Transfer Co.
Birmingham, 1910 Morris Ave., Kates Transfer & Storage Co.
Jacksonville, Park Bldg., St. Elmo W. Acosta.
New Orleans, Magazine and Common Sts., Finlay, Dick & Co., Ltd.
Liverpool, 19 South John St., Peter R. McQuile & Son.

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must be made compound condensing and an evaporating system put in. Taking a 100-ton plant as a basis, this additional apparatus will raise the total cost of the plant from 20 to 25 per cent. Ten tons of ice per ton of coal is about the best output such a plant can produce. Figuring coal at \$3 per ton, this means a saving of 10 cents per ton of ice.

The extra labor, supplies and additional wear and tear reduces the saving effected to a point where it is a question if there is any saving at all to compensate the additional investment.

The compression ice plant recommends itself because of its simplicity; its freedom from complicated chemical actions; its operation being based on ordinary mechanical principles well known to every competent engineer; its accessibility for examination and repairs and its general reliability.

Plate plants, block plants, air system plants and other special plants are only of commercial value where the conditions demand them.

The ideal ice plant is the one which can produce a ton of ice for the least money when the following costs are taken into consideration: The interest on the total cost of the plant; the allowance for wear and tear; the labor needed to operate the plant and the fuel and supplies needed to operate the plant.

The above expenses should be taken for a stated period of time and divided by the total amount of ice produced for the same period. The result of this calculation will determine the actual commercial value of the plant.

To produce plants which will reduce this actual cost of ice making to a minimum is the aim of all progressive engineers engaged on this class of machinery, for such plants are the money makers and are the ones which add to the fame of their designers and to the bank account of their owners.

In conclusion I want to call your attention to the fact that at present there is no standard practice recognized by the ice and refrigerating engineers, hence I have been obliged to treat the subject of this paper from the

standpoint of my own experience and observations.

As soon as there is a recognized practice much greater progress will be made in this line of machinery. This will be a great benefit to all owners and users of ice plants, for then you will get the benefit of the improvements and experience of all the engineers engaged in the work instead of depending, as you do now, upon the conclusions of the individual.

Our experiments at York have proven that a compressor can do as much work, running forty-four revolutions under dry compression conditions as it will running sixty-one and one-half revolutions under wet compression conditions. This was with a back pressure of 1567 pounds above atmosphere, which is the pressure mostly used in making ice and gives an evaporating temperature of zero. If the back pressure is lower, the difference will be greater. If it is higher, the difference will be less.

By changing the connections of the evaporating coils of a wet compression plant to conform with those of a flooded system and then operating the compressor dry compression, you can attach another freezing system about one-half the size of the original to the machine, and it will handle both systems at about the same revolutions, making about 50 per cent. more ice. Of course you will have to add to your ammonia condensers, as more gas will have to be condensed.

From the compressor we go to the ammonia condenser. The size of this apparatus depends upon the condensing water available. The higher the temperature of the condensing water the more surface is required per ton of ice. The condenser should be so placed that a current of air will pass around it all the time.

A condenser is throwing off heat and if it is in a confined space it will soon heat up the surrounding atmosphere to such an extent that it will interfere with the good working of the apparatus. The surface and double-pipe condensers are the ones most generally used on modern plants. The double-pipe type are the

most economical in water, as well as surface required, but must be looked after in freezing weather or the water pipes in them will freeze up and burst.

After the ammonia is liquefied in the condenser care should be taken that it does not come in contact with heat greater than its own heat, and it should never be piped through the engine room or boiler room unless it is insulated.

The ammonia receiver should be placed in a cool place, preferably alongside the freezing tanks, so as to reduce the temperature of the liquid as low as possible. It is also good practice to put in a liquid cooler to cool the liquid as low as possible. It is also good evaporating apparatus.

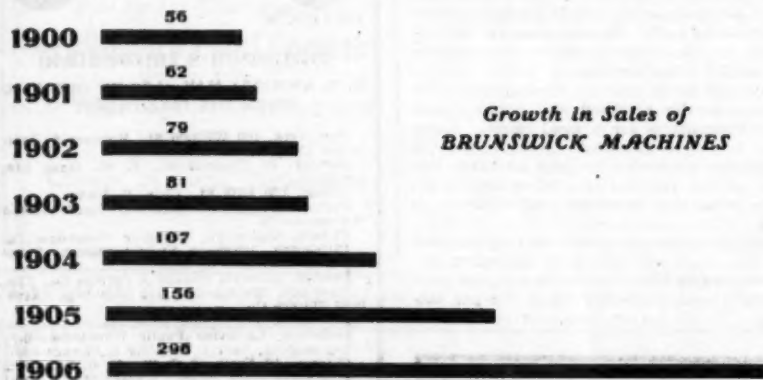
Every degree which can be taken out of the liquid ammonia by natural means reduces the amount of ammonia to be handled by the compressor to produce the capacity of ice. For instance, if your condensing pressure is 200 pounds the temperature of the liquid leaving the condenser will be 100°. If your back pressure is 15.67 pounds above atmosphere the evaporating temperature will be zero.

The latent heat of vaporization of liquid ammonia at 15.67 pounds pressure is 555 B. T. U. Of this 100 B. T. U. will be required to cool the liquid itself from the temperature at which it leaves the condenser to the temperature at which it is evaporating. This work of cooling the liquid equals about 18 per cent. of the total work done by the compressor, or one stroke in every five and one-half is lost so far as ice production is concerned, and it is to reduce this loss that a liquid cooler is useful. This is the work referred to in the discussion of evaporating systems. The ammonia receiver should never be put in the engine room unless it cannot be avoided. Then it should be well insulated.

Another part of the plant which affects the capacity of the plant is the apparatus used to cool the water to be frozen into ice. This water should be cooled down to a temperature as close as possible to that of the coldest cool-

(Concluded on page 28.)

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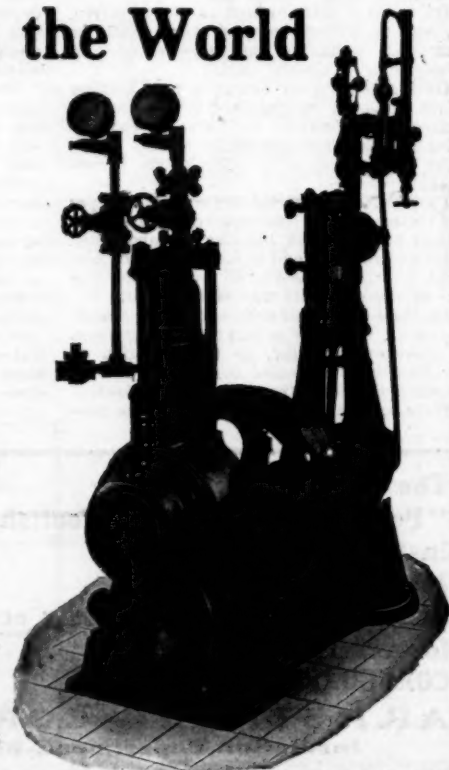
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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard which is quoted by the cwt. in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Rallies After Forced Liquidation—Decided Recovery from the Low Trading Point—Improved Undertone Through More Favorable Money Situation—Increased Attention of Buyers—More General Trading in Options—Radical Bullish Movements Looked Upon as Improbable—Less Liberal Hog Marketing—Reactions to Moderately Higher Prices for Hogs.

The hog products markets had another shaking up in prices at the beginning of the week through forced liquidation on calls for margins, at which time the unloading was done by foreign as well as domestic holders of the options.

But there was almost an immediate small reaction in prices and in Tuesday and Wednesday's markets the advance in prices was of a substantial order.

On the whole the situation looks healthier, without promising, however, radical bullish movements.

The temper is more in favor of holding interests not only from the rate of speculation but from increasing attention of cash buyers and from some recovery in the prices of hogs.

The sentiment now seems to be that as prices of hogs, as well as the products, had been down to about the lowest point that looked probable for some time they would touch, that there would be room for some improvement in the market in the way of reactions alone, while that better money conditions would throw it additionally in the seller's favor.

Traders, as a whole, do not expect that

there will be marked revival of general speculative demands, or that there will be a disposition of distributors largely to enlarge their takings of supplies this side of the new year. Some improvement, however, is noted in the speculation, as well as in the cash demands.

With the probability of steadily more favorable money market situations over the country it looks as if the farmer would not be so anxious to urge livestock supplies and that there would be more regular market prices for hogs by which the hog products markets would get some benefit. At this writing there is a substantial recovery in the hog prices for the day.

There is little doubt of an abundant livestock supply back in farmers' hands, yet it may be doubted that hog prices would have ruled as low as had been noted for them through the previous week, or indeed as at present noted, if the generally upset commercial conditions from the money stringency had not prevailed.

Therefore the prospects are that as soon as the farmers find it possible to resort to their old policy of feeding the several markets with livestock supplies as absolutely needed by them, both the hog and hog products markets will be influenced to more stability of values.

There has been observed, this week, increasing disposition among the farmers to bring about rallies in the prices of hogs, and it has been helped by the improving money situation. Indeed, the prices of hogs in Wednesday's market made rather a leap upward, or about 25c. per 100 lbs.

Moreover, the hog products markets get encouragement from the less pressure of hog supplies.

There is a good deal of lard and meats going to Europe in the way of consignments. There are increased home distributions of lard at the reasonable prices by comparison with old trading figures.

Besides, there are enlarged buying orders from the United Kingdom and from some Continental markets, for lard particularly, as they are put upon the market with the belief that bargain prices are prevailing.

The stocks of the hog products had not been added to in especial degree by the late larger hog supply, as the consignments and new demands had practically equaled the extent of the packing, and for lard, had drawn further upon the accumulated stocks in packers' hands. The more moderate hog marketing this week leaves the statistical position of the products in even better shape for holding interests.

Indeed, the stock of lard at the West has been brought down to a remarkably small holding amount for this time of the year.

The supplies of lard would not, in fact, provide for continuance of the current rate of demands for a protracted period.

Unless there is soon a materially larger run of hogs to the packing points than has been had latterly the statistical position of the products should be a decided feature.

The hog supplies as held in farmers' hands have several contending factors. There is the low, by comparison, prices of hogs that farmers would want to fight against, while at the same time, with the high prices of

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corn, there would be a disinclination to feed the grain and a desire to market the hogs.

If hog prices are kept down it would be from the, at length, desire to get rid, by farmers, of their livestock holdings on account of more profitable prices in marketing grain than in holding the hogs for feeding.

But as hog prices are now about \$1.75 per hundred lower than they were last year at this time, it is quite likely that there will be, for a while at least, conservative marketing of the hog supplies, by which, as implied, the products markets may get some influence against the line of prices that had prevailed upon them.

The improved position of the products markets through the better money situation, is leading to more cautiousness in selling, although the expectations are for only moderately improved prices in a permanent way from the late low trading point.

The trading in the options has been more in covering contracts on the advancing tendency.

There had been early in the week further free selling of the May option by the packing interests, while the offerings were absorbed by outsiders, or from "shorts."

Just now the holding of the advanced prices that had been made for the products, with the further advanced prices for the hog supplies, makes the new offerings of the products from packers' hands of a limited order.

The entire commercial position has improved for the week, and it is believed that general market situations are upon a much more secure basis than they had been.

It is not thought that bulges in prices that are happening in the markets for several commercial products are likely to be fully maintained, but only that some improvement upon late low prices should be held until there is an absolute normal money situation.

With plenty of money and easy rates for it, as expected with the turn of the year, it would not be improbable that marked speculation would set in.

It must be considered that statistics are favorable to grain, hog products, cotton and cottonseed oil, and that the money situation only has been against them.

A near recovery to normal money situations would work against the sentiment that is held here and there of, by comparison, a poor commercial year ahead.

There are some opinions that the consumption of general foodstuffs is not likely to fall off for the season in a very marked way, however pessimistic some other ideas are concerning it.

The cottonseed oil prices made recently a substantial advance in prices from the low trading point it touched in the previous week. The cottonseed oil needs only a permanently improved pure lard market for active requirements of it by the compound makers.

The tallow and grease markets only in the line of fat products fail to be stimulated by the improved money position, although it is possible that they will soon have effects from it.

In New York there are reduced prices for pork, under the late bear pressure and the lower cost of hogs; the export demand is very moderate; sales of 200 bbls. mess at \$15 @15.50; 150 bbls. short clear at \$16@17; 125 bbls. family at \$18.50@19. In Western steam lard there had been more of a trading with foreign markets on account of the late sharp decline in prices. There is now a recovery, quoted at about \$8. City steam lard is wholly nominal at about \$7.75@8. Compound lard continued under conservative demand; car lots quoted at \$7.50@7.75. In city meats there is more or less irregularity to prices, under freer supplies and light demands; loose city pickled bellies, quoted nominally, 12 lbs. ave., at 9½c.; 14 lbs. ave., at 9½c.; 10 lbs. ave., at 10c. Loose pickled hams at 11@11½c.

BEEF.—The market is only moderately

supplied, therefore there is a disposition to hold prices steady, despite the late lower prices for hog products. Quotations: City extra India mess, tcs., \$22@23. Barreled mess at \$10@10.50; packet at \$12@12.50; family at \$14.50@15.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week, 2,662 bbls. pork, 10,895,239 lbs. meats, 11,363,619 lbs. lard. Corresponding week last year: 2,652 bbls. pork, 10,033,957 lbs. meats, 11,661,920 lbs. lard.

From November 1 the exports have been 9,730 bbls. pork (9,042 bbls. last year); 30,753,681 lbs. meats (28,594,830 lbs. last year); 37,321,026 lbs. lard (31,044,165 lbs. last year).

The increase in the exports from November 1, against previous year, same time, is shown to be 137,600 lbs. pork, 2,158,851 lbs. meats and 6,276,861 lbs. lard.

Of the exports from November 1, the United Kingdom has taken 1,746 bbls. pork (2,256 bbls. last year), 25,219,097 lbs. meats (23,196,857 lbs. last year), 16,771,202 lbs. lard (15,640,294 lbs. last year), and the Continent, 1,055 bbls. pork (1,100 bbls. last year), 4,537,187 lbs. meats (4,151,209 lbs. last year), 16,196,452 lbs. lard (9,960,682 lbs. last year).

SEE PAGE 40 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, November 27, 1907, were as follows:

BACON—Amsterdam, Holland, 16,043 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 264,088 lbs.; Barcelona, Spain, 7,330 lbs.; Bermuda, W. I., 1,626 lbs.; Bristol, England, 6,972 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 31,307 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 48,321 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 79,087 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 161,647 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 137,578 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 25,941 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 50,192 lbs.; Harlingen, Belgium, 15,456 lbs.; Hull, England, 314,588 lbs.; Helsingfors, Finland, 18,650 lbs.; Havre, France, 167,700 lbs.; London, Eng., 170,573 lbs.; Liverpool, Eng., 1,232,379 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 37,346 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 43,274 lbs.; Manchester, England, 14,385 lbs.; Neuvas, Cuba, 30,298 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 14,903 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 46,645 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 25,382 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 6,289 lbs.

HAMS—Amsterdam, Holland, 38,779 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 262,500 lbs.; Bristol, England, 6,000 lbs.; Barcelona, Spain, 19,300 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 9,828 lbs.; Bermuda, W. I., 9,226 lbs.; Cadiz, Spain, 625 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 781 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for week ending November 23, 1907, with comparative tables:

PORK, BARRELS.			
To—	Week Nov. 23, 1907.	Week Nov. 24, 1906.	From Nov. 1, 1907, to Nov. 23, 1907.
United Kingdom....	493	902	1,746
Continent.....	231	382	1,055
So. and Cen. Am....	395	386	2,703
West Indies.....	1,300	852	3,156
Br. No. Am. Col....	278	—	981
Other countries....	—	40	87
Totals.....	2,662	2,652	9,730

MEATS, POUNDS.			
United Kingdom....	8,332,262	7,542,432	25,219,097
Continent.....	2,268,927	2,152,825	4,537,187
So. and Cen. Am....	47,400	46,575	368,575
West Indies.....	227,775	292,125	604,547
Br. No. Am. Col....	18,575	—	26,275
Other countries....	—	—	—
Totals.....	10,895,239	10,033,957	30,753,681

LARD, POUNDS.			
United Kingdom....	5,056,299	5,022,376	16,771,202
Continent.....	4,812,568	4,294,909	16,196,452
So. and Cen. Am....	450,000	845,345	1,890,400
West Indies.....	784,352	1,402,650	2,073,896
Br. No. Am. Col....	50,402	2,740	59,577
Other countries....	210,000	3,900	329,500
Totals.....	11,363,619	11,661,920	37,321,026

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York.....	1,357	5,306,375	5,725,650
Boston.....	110	2,691,804	907,094
Philadelphia.....	86	373,685	1,645,835
Baltimore.....	—	5,000	1,500,000
Mobile.....	98	79,900	218,300
New Orleans.....	486	80,800	633,509
Montreal.....	25	2,312,675	733,300
Totals.....	2,662	10,895,239	11,363,619

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.			
	From Nov. 1, 1907, to Nov. 23, 1907.	From Nov. 1, 1906, to Nov. 24, 1906.	Increase.
Pork, pounds.....	1,946,000	1,808,400	137,600
Meats, pounds.....	30,753,681	28,594,830	2,158,851
Lard, pounds.....	37,321,026	31,044,065	6,276,961

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, Per Ton.	Glasgow, Per Ton.	Hamburg, Per Ton.
Beef, per tierce.....	2/	3/	15c
Canned meats.....	10/	15/	15c
Oil Cake.....	10c	11c	10c
Bacon.....	10/	15/	15c
Lard, tierces.....	10/	15/	15c
Cheese.....	20/	25/	48c
Butter.....	25/	30/	48c
Tallow.....	10/	15/	15c
Pork per barrel.....	1/6	2/3	15c

Islands, 853 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 20,993 lbs.; Demarara, Br. Guiana, 14,651 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 402,130 lbs.; Havre, France, 6,000 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 32,548 lbs.; Hull, England, 80,000 lbs.; Kingston, (Continued on page 28.)

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, November 23, 1907, were as follows, according to Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cake.	Cheese.	Bacon and Hams.	Tallow.	Tea & Bbls.	Beef.	Pork.	Lard.	Tcs. & Pkgs.
Georgic, Liverpool.....	1178	250	213	....	72	1684	2883		
Arabic, Liverpool.....	56	1951	100	337	....	290	787	2891	
Lusitania, Liverpool.....	95	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
*Mesaba, London.....	....	165	....	....	....	88	265	7000	
Oceanic, Southampton.....	....	897	....	....	....	....	70	300	
*St. Paul, Southampton.....	....	965	....	....	....	4	90	1075	
*California, Glasgow.....	....	349	642	....	150	....	2	290	60
Llandaff City, Bristol.....	....	65	....	....	....	....	....	1742	
Martello, Hull.....	409	703	....	55	....	110	900	8329	
President Grant, Hamburg.....	....	....	70	....	75	310	953	3175	
Batavia, Hamburg.....	....	165	....	....	....	....	40	425	
Potsdam, Rotterdam.....	5568	84	146	....	113	....	175	2725	
Zeeland, Antwerp.....	6225	975	10	69	....	140	107	1710	
Main, Bremen.....	....	....	....	10	125	....	50	1100	
La Lorraine, Havre.....	....	75	....	....	....	....	125	400	
Trignac, Bordeaux.....	....	229	....	....	....	....	477	4189	
United States, Baltic.....	....	1285	....	50	615	....	643	8650	
Koenigin Luise, Mediterranean.....	....	445	75	....	....	....	....	500	
Madonna, Mediterranean.....	....	145	....	6	....	5	350	200	
Total.....	11793	1009	9969	651	890	928	1021	7006	47354
Last week.....	21517	....	8798	2452	1081	583	521	7878	46041
Same time in 1906.....	21557	3884	8094	2205	1036	1905	1063	4929	46721

*Cargo estimated by steamship company.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—Lard has gone up in price, and so has cottonseed oil, as reflecting the improved money situation, as well as through more confident buying. But it is hard to find a firm spot in the market for either tallow or grease.

Indeed, we think that the condition of the tallow market is as poor as it was in the previous week, when it will be recollected buyers could do pretty much as they pleased with the prices of the tallow if they had the cash in hand to pay for it.

The tallow market seems to have been so hard hit by the money position directly and indirectly from the modified run of business in manufactured goods, that it is likely to stagger along at irregular prices until it receives a prop from disposition to buy freely by soapmakers.

Approaching the holiday period the soapmakers rarely desire to buy supplies ahead of actual needs.

It would be true that if soapmakers thought prices of tallow were cheap compared with their ability to market manufactured goods, that bargain prices, if they were so considered, would be an inducement to buy.

But the soapmakers do not feel that there is much in the market values for them, despite the crowding of supplies latterly at the reduced and irregular prices, since they are not expecting a rejuvenation of general commercial affairs this side of the new year, notwithstanding the "bulges," as they are looked upon in some of the other markets, and which they do not regard as of more than sentimental origin from an improving money position.

The opinion of the soapmakers seems to be that commercial affairs are not likely to straighten out at once from the shock they had from the money panic, and they are not fearful that prices of the raw materials will go against them.

It is almost impossible to give a line of prices that can be depended upon, since there are some sellers at prices that others would not accept, while there is irregularity for all of them.

There is no quotable market for New York city hhds., as awaiting bids and offers of supplies. The market stands nominally $5\frac{1}{2}$ @ $59-16c$, and the weekly contract deliveries will be made at $59-16c$.

The London auction sale on Wednesday

was not encouraging, and it was regarded as rather a poor sale, with practically unchanged prices, although mutton grade was reported as in part 3d. lower. At the sale there were only 220 casks sold out of 730 casks offered.

The special grades of tierced tallow, for export, quoted at about $6\frac{1}{4}c$.

The edible tallow is in light supply, and on that account is firmly held, with $7@7\frac{1}{4}c$ quoted.

Country made tallow is so much upset in price that to say it ranges from 5 to $5\frac{3}{4}c$, as to quality, gives little indication as to positive prices, since there are some very nice grades selling at irregular prices to get cash, although the best grades are, on the whole, less urgently offered than the other qualities.

(Continued on page 40.)

OLEO STEARINE.—The market showed sales early in the week of 50,000 lbs. at $8\frac{1}{2}c$, while a car lot of out-of-town was sold as low as $8c$. The market at this writing is $8c$ bid and $8\frac{1}{4}c$ asked.

Demands are slow because of the late irregular situation of the pure lard market, with its effect to quiet business in compounds, whereby compound makers' wants of the stearine are curtailed.

LARD STEARINE is just now wholly nominal in price, in the absence of important business with the situation of the lard market.

OLEO OIL.—The consumption is quieter and from held stocks new demands for supplies are light. Sales are at lower prices. Rotterdam quotes at 60 florins; New York quotes at $10\frac{3}{4}c$ for first grade, $10\frac{1}{4}c$ for second grade, and $9\frac{1}{4}c$ for third grade.

GREASE.—The basis of the sharp reduction in prices, as noted last week, is about all the market can stand, under the continued more or less pressure to sacrifice supplies for cash returns. At the same time there is enough irregularity to the situation to make any line of prices of an undecided order. For yellow from $4\frac{1}{4}@5c$; house, from $4\frac{3}{4}@5\frac{1}{4}c$; bone, $5@5\frac{1}{4}c$; brown, $4@4\frac{1}{4}c$; white, at $5\frac{1}{4}@6\frac{1}{4}c$.

GREASE STEARINE ranges in a nominal way as to prices at $5\frac{1}{2}@5\frac{3}{4}c$ for yellow and $5\frac{3}{4}c$ for white. After the sales last week, as noted for export, the market has become quiet.

COTTONSEED STEARINE is taken up about as promptly as put on offer by foreign markets. The prices are quoted at $5\frac{1}{4}@6c$ per pound for best.

LARD OIL does not change in price as much as in old times through a lard market influence. Yet trading is very slow. Prime quoted at $70@72c$, and some small lots of special brands at a higher price.

CORN OIL.—Trading is slack, alike with

everything else. The late reduction in prices makes the market a somewhat nominal one for trading. Quotations are $\$4.50@4.65$.

COCOANUT OIL.—If it suffers in price at all it is because of the slackness of demands and the general demoralization of other soap material values, through money pressure. The statistical position and the reduced supply of copra would under ordinary trade conditions be beneficial to selling interests. Ceylon is quoted at $7\frac{1}{4}c$ on the spot and $7\frac{1}{4}@7\frac{1}{2}c$ for shipments. Cochin at $9c$ for spot, and $8\frac{3}{4}c$ for shipments.

PALM OIL is taken up slowly, in sympathy with the general dullness. Prime red quoted at $6\frac{1}{4}@6\frac{1}{2}c$; Lagos at $7c$.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—There does not seem disposition to change prices, notwithstanding late declines in essentially every allied commodity. Trading is, however, very light. Nominal prices are $90c$ for 20 cold test, $80c$ for 30 test, $70c$ for 40 test, $60c$ for prime and $50c$ for dark.

SEE PAGE 40 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

CANNED MEATS FOR CHINA.

Vice-Consul Ernest Vollmer, writing from Tsingtau, makes the following suggestions for the extension of American trade in tinned and preserved foodstuffs in China:

Fresh meats being unobtainable outside a few of the large ports, a great quantity of preserved meats is naturally consumed. Large assortments of these goods are kept by dealers, the stocks being good and fresh, as a rule, because the articles are used too fast to permit their getting stale. The packing and preserving of meats being an American specialty, our goods ought to be represented much more than they are. Europe now has comparatively a complete monopoly.

Nearly everything on the market here is in tins. The American goods in glass look far better. The fact that the food is visible and looks tasty is the best sort of an advertisement, and these goods would undoubtedly outsell those packed in tins.

Especially where there are large numbers of Germans, as at Tsingtau, jellied meats, such as jellied pigs' feet, sell well. Lambs' tongues, smoked chipped beef, sliced bacon, and all such articles put up in glass would sell readily. Pork and beans is an article hardly known here, but the people would undoubtedly like it once they were induced to try it. In the meat-extract line there is only one German product to be had. German manufacturers of sausages have the country pretty well covered, but there would seem to be an opening for cheaper goods suitable for the Chinese.

Cocoanut Oil

Palm Oil

Palm Kernel Oil

Tallow

Grease

Caustic Soda

Olive Oil Foots

Pure Alkali

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Edible Beef Oleo Stearine
at lowest market price to the Continent and
America. Please ask for offers.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS. (Concluded from page 26.)

W. I., 1,605 lbs.; La Paz, Brazil, 2,384 lbs.;
Liverpool, England, 1,511,166 lbs.; London,
England, 346,902 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 2,324
lbs.; Marseilles, France, 5,430 lbs.; Man-
chester, England, 48,397 lbs.; Naples, Italy,
15,000 lbs.; Neuvas, Cuba, 10,285 lbs.;
Panama, Panama, 2,187 lbs.; Port Limon,
Costa Rica, 1,122 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I.,
873 lbs.; Progreso, Mexico, 4,656 lbs.; Rot-
terdam, Holland, 14,625 lbs.; San Domingo,
San Dom., 25,000 lbs.; Surinam, Dutch
Guiana, 1,068 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 47,157
lbs.

LARD—Abo, 2,750 lbs.; Aberdeen, Scot-
land, 44,247 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 13,750
lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 345,545 lbs.; Bremen,
Germany, 44,300 lbs.; Barcelona, Spain, 5,028
lbs.; Buenaventura, Colombia, 3,879 lbs.;
Bergen, Norway, 36,586 lbs.; Bermuda, W. I.,
4,202 lbs.; Bremerhaven, Germany, 4,400
lbs.; Bristol, England, 78,625 lbs.; Cadiz,
Spain, 10,000 lbs.; Cape Town, South Africa,
64,265 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 141,937
lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 11,011 lbs.;
Cardiff, Wales, 7,000 lbs.; Copenhagen, Den-
mark, 230,172 lbs.; Delagoa Bay, Africa,
5,370 lbs.; Dusseldorf, Germany, 24,805 lbs.;
Demarara, British Guiana, 14,100 lbs.;
Drontheim, Norway, 19,250 lbs.; Christian-
sand, Norway, 15,125 lbs.; Genoa, Italy 312
tes.; Glasgow, Scotland, 371,165 lbs.; Gibrat-
tar, Spain, 93,430 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador,
13,282 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 148,832 lbs.;
Hamburg, Germany, 603,571 lbs.; Huli, Eng-
land, 400,057 lbs.; Hong Kong, China, 39,931
lbs.; Havre, France, 183,504 lbs.; Kingston,
W. I., 3,330 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 53,019 lbs.;
London, England, 879,060 lbs.; Liverpool,
England, 1,623,179 lbs.; Manchester, England,
601,281 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 43,758 lbs.;
Matanzas, Cuba, 43,374 lbs.; Mainz, Ger-
many, 2,756 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 95,250
lbs.; Naples, Italy, 30,270 lbs.; Neuvas,
Cuba, 58,248 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 41,
472 lbs.; Panama, Panama, 7,698 lbs.; Paita,
1,875 lbs.; Penang, China, 35,000 lbs.; Port
Limon, Costa Rica, 12,919 lbs.; Para, Brazil,
82,345 lbs.; Progreso, Mexico, 21,246 lbs.;
Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 198,621 lbs.; Rotterdam,
Holland, 464,690 lbs.; Riga, Russia, 40,503
lbs.; St. Marc, W. I., 25,188 lbs.; San Dom-
ingo, San Dom., 48,066 lbs.; Southampton,
England, 72,039 lbs.; St. Kitts, W. I., 6,000
lbs.; Stavanger, Norway, 8,725 lbs.; Stock-
holm, Sweden, 1,980 lbs.; Santa Marta,
Colombia, 7,176 lbs.; Turks Island, W. I.,
1,525 lbs.; Tunis, Algeria, 19,250 lbs.; Trini-
dad, Island of, 97,337 lbs.; Wasa, Russia,
5,500 lbs.; West Hartlepool, England, 224,529
lbs.

PORK—Bermuda, W. I., 10 bbls.;
Christiania, Norway, 5 bbls.; Cape Palmas,
9 bbls.; Demarara, British Guiana, 490 bbls.;
Glasgow, Scotland, 25 bbls.; Hamburg, Ger-

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many, 120 bbls.; Hull, England, 50 bbls.;
Kingston, W. I., 60 bbls.; Liverpool, Eng-
land, 100 bbls.; Marseilles, France, 51 bbls.;
Newcastle, England, 10 bbls.; Panang, China,
10 bbls.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 23 bbls.;
Port au Prince, W. I., 115 bbls.; San Dom-
ingo, San Dom.; 63 bbls.; St. Kitts, W. I.,
50 bbls.; St. Marc, W. I., 43 bbls.; Surinam,
Dutch Guiana, 50 bbls.; Trinidad, Island of,
16 tes., 672 bbls.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York
for the week ending Wednesday, November
27, 1907, were as follows:

BEEF—Antwerp, Belgium, 260 bbls.; Bar-
celona, Spain, 10 tes.; Bermuda, W. I., 23,140
lbs.; 27 bbls.; Bremen, Germany, 25 bbls.;
Curacao, Leeward Islands, 10 bbls.; Christ-
iania, Norway, 289 bbls., 40 tes.; Cape Pal-
mas, 11 bbls.; Drontheim, Norway, 37 bbls.;
Demarara, British Guiana, 16 tes., 438 bbls.;
Glasgow, Scotland, 163 tes.; Hamburg, Ger-
many, 150 bbls.; Havana, Cuba, 3,866 lbs.;
Kingston, W. I., 36 bbls.; London, England,
489,610 lbs., 95 tes.; Liverpool, England, 436,
839 lbs., 25 bbls., 2,494 tes.; Port au Prince,
W. I., 30 bbls.; Panama, Panama, 20 bbls.;
Penang, China, 18 bbls.; Port Limon, Costa
Rica, 23 bbls.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 63
bbls.; St. Marc, W. I., 14 bbls.; St. Kitts,
W. I., 8 bbls.; Southampton, England, 1,746,
389 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 35 bbls.; Trini-
dad, Island of, 206 bbls., 25 tes.; Valencia,
Spain, 60 tes.

OLEO OIL—Alexandria, Egypt, 10 tes.;
Antwerp, Belgium, 80 tes.; Bremen, Germany,
450 tes.; Bergen, Norway, 35 tes.; Con-
stantinople, Turkey, 375 tes.; Copenhagen,
Denmark, 500 tes.; Christiania, Norway, 35
tes.; Christiansand, Norway, 35 tes.; Gothen-
berg, Sweden, 70 tes.; Glasgow, Scotland, 75
bbls.; Haifa, 2,500 gals.; Hamburg, Germany,
320 tes.; London, England, 880 tes.; Messina,
40 tes.; Piraeus, 55 tes.; Rotterdam, Hol-
land, 1,250 tes.; Southampton, England, 150
tes.; Stavanger, Norway, 70 tes.; Stockholm,
Sweden, 35 tes.; Trieste, Austria, 50 tes.

OLEOMARGARINE—Bermuda, W. I.,
2,160 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 56,075 lbs.;
Colon, Panama, 1,600 lbs.; Demarara, British
Guiana, 7,500 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 1,980 lbs.;
Kingston, W. I., 5,350 lbs.; Panama, Panama,
4,230 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 3,515
lbs.; St. Marc, W. I., 3,160 lbs.; Surinam,
Dutch Guiana, 1,980 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of,
8,300 lbs.

TALLOW—Antwerp, Belgium, 156,770

lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 1,381 lbs.;
Demarara, British Guiana, 1,629 lbs.; Ham-
burg, Germany, 76,296 lbs.; Liverpool, Eng-
land, 120,000 lbs.; London, England, 77,235
lbs.; Marseilles, France, 126,639 lbs.; Matan-
zas, Cuba, 10,619 lbs.; Manchester, England,
29,559 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 7,706
lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 200,913 lbs.; San
Domingo, San Dom., 2,350 lbs.; Trieste, Aus-
tria, 61,834 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 1,726
lbs.

AMMONIA COMPRESSION PLANTS.

(Concluded from page 24.)

ing water available, for every 2.5° that the
water is cooled or heated means about 1 per
cent. of the total work which the cold pro-
ducing part of the plant is required to do to
produce the ice.

Under the second head of the divisions
come those parts which have most to do with
the quality of the ice to be produced. These
parts are those which prepare the water to
be frozen. In plants where distilled water is
used the purification process should begin with
the feed water before it gets into the boilers.

This water should be thoroughly filtered,
and where it contains any quantity of foreign
matter it should be heated up in an open
heater, so arranged that a small quantity of
the steam is allowed to escape all the time.
This will carry away much of the objection-
able gases.

The boilers should be kept as clean as pos-
sible. Where exhaust steam is used a me-
chanical oil separator is preferable to the
old-fashioned coke tank.

The condenser should be well vented to
allow the gases to escape and care should be
taken that the distilled water leaves the con-
denser at as near to the boiling point as
possible, for the hotter it leaves the condenser
the less gases will be reabsorbed and the hot-
ter it goes to the re-boiler, the less steam will
be required to reboil it.

A long flat reboiler will more thoroughly
reboil every part of the water than the old
round tank reboiler, and it will allow the gases
to escape without coming in contact with and
being absorbed by the incoming water. Again,
with a round tank reboiler it is almost im-
possible to tell whether the water leaving it
has been properly reboiled or not.

Some waters hardly need reboiling at all.
This explains why some designs of apparatus
produce good ice in one locality, whereas it
will not in others. It is better to be pre-
pared for the worst when the difference in
cost is so slight.

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association

Reactions to Higher Prices After Fitful Situations—Improving Financial Situations Start Covering Operations—Considerable Selling at the Advanced Prices—Liberal Buying by the South in New York—Disposition for Better Prices in Order to Bring Larger Seed Offerings—Fear That Production Would Have Been Shortened—Demands Quieter—Some Reselling by Foreign Markets—The Lard Market Against Compound Makers' Demands—Favorable Prices to Buyers of Tallow and Grease Therefore Restricted Soapmakers' Demands for Cottonseed Oil.

The New York market did not, a few days since, hold the full advance it made last week.

But the tendency to lower prices which came about on the closing day of the previous week and at the beginning of this week disappeared almost immediately.

On Tuesday there was a strong bullish movement that brought the prices up to slightly above the outside trading basis of the previous week. On Wednesday there was increased speculation at the beginning of trading and a disposition for even stronger prices; but almost immediately there was an effort to take advantage of the strong prices, with liberal offers to sell, chiefly by refiners, which caused a reaction to moderately lower prices.

Most of the buying which was done Tuesday and Wednesday by which the advanced prices happened, was on account of the South, who are taking the refined oil in New

York, in the future delivery dealings, and, at the same time, are unwilling sellers of crude oil.

The sentiment seems to be of more confidence in the position of prices than there was a few days since, however the fluctuations as noted.

It is well understood that the mills are very reluctant sellers of crude oil at advanced prices, although it is understood they have a pretty full holding of supplies.

The mills feel that prices are even now altogether too low, and as made so by the late money pressure.

A recovery in financial situations, which is beginning, would, as most of the mills think, put them in a position for dictation as to the prices of the crude oil.

The feeling, also, on the part of the mills, and it is shared in some degree by seaboard traders, is that any such low prices for crude oil as have prevailed latterly, with unwilling sellers of seed supplies at the low prices, would for the long run shorten the oil productions.

In other words, the sentiment seems to be gaining that unless there are soon more active and encouraging markets for crude oil and seed supplies, that the oil production for the season will fall materially short of a volume that would have been possible for it under ordinary all around trade conditions.

The cotton oil market has looked to us, for the week, as follows: because of the firmer attitude taken by the mills concerning prices, as their views were permitted encouragement by the improved financial situations, the seaboard markets fell, at first, in line with the more confident views of the mills, while they, at length, led the mills in a stronger tendency.

The indicated enhanced market improvement at the seaboard, which was noted at mid-week, was responded to at once by the mills. On Wednesday the mills were pretty generally quoting 25c. for crude, in tanks, and which was about 5c. above the inside prices that prevailed, a few days since, at the height of the money pressure, for prompt delivery.

There does not appear to be quickened demand, as yet, from home consumers, however larger the inquiry otherwise at the advanced prices.

But that demand will enlarge with the quickened allied markets seems likely.

Just at present most of the trading in actual supplies of the cotton oil is with foreign markets, and it is quite light, as compared with that of the previous week.

Indeed, there was some reselling Wednesday by the foreign markets in New York because of the higher prices which gives them, in instances, profits, but as well on reports that there is some financial trouble at some Continental markets.

But large quantities of the oil are to go out to the foreign markets on old contracts from this along through December, and it is improbable that burdensome accumulations of the refined oil will be made at the seaboard through that time.

The fairly liberal arrivals recently of the refined in New York are mainly due on contracts with Europe, especially with the Marseilles market, and if some of them are put in yard the purpose is chiefly to await arrivals of freight accommodation.

A poor point to the cotton oil market had been for some time the depressed and steadily declining pure lard market, by which the compound makers had been discouraged concerning buying cottonseed oil.

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Cotton
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AWARDED:

Chicago, 1893. San Francisco, 1894.
Atlanta, 1895. Paris, 1900.
Buffalo, 1901. Charleston, S. C., 1902.
St. Louis, 1904.



If you have any doubts about the advantages of buying cottonseed oils from us, a trial order will banish them.

It is easier for us to prove to you that there ARE advantages, by FILLING AN ORDER, than by writing volumes of arguments.

Let us demonstrate to you in service what we have been telling you in print.

Let us do it the next time you are in the market for cottonseed oils.

The benefit will be mutual.

Our facilities for production, and for prompt and efficient service, are the best possible.

We have been making cottonseed oils for over a quarter of a century, and our business is one of the largest in the world.

Our products, under the following brands, are kept in stock, in large quantities, in twenty-one cities all over the globe:

"SNOWFLAKE"—Choice Summer White Oil

"ECLIPSE"—Choice Butter Oil

"STANDARD"—Extra Butter Oil

"DELMONICO"—Choice Summer Yellow Oil

"APEX"—Prime Summer Yellow Oil

"NONPAREIL"—Choice Winter Yellow

"WHITE DAISY"—Prime Summer White Oil

"EXCELSIOR"—Summer White Soap Oil

(Our "SNOWFLAKE" is unequalled for cooking purposes)

ASK FOR PRICES

KENTUCKY REFINING CO.
LOUISVILLE, KY., U. S. A.

But beginning with Tuesday's trading the pure lard market was recovering in a radical way, and if the advance in it proceeds, or the confidence is maintained, it would be a question only of a short time for freer distributions of compound lard and necessary buying of the cottonseed oil by the compound makers.

It is well understood that the long time declining tendency of the lard market had been against a very moderate stock of the product, but that the restricted money position, in its effects upon producers, gave the packers a chance to get supplies of hogs upon a cheap basis fully \$2 per hundred pounds lower than the trading point at this time last year.

The now improving money position is permitting farmers to make some recovery in the prices of hogs, which are now about 50c. per hundred, above the inside prices that were made a few days since, and the firmer hog market is making backbone to the lard market.

Our opinion is that prices for essentially everything in the line of fats and their products, by having been carried too low in the period of most money market depression, were good for some recovery of a permanent order.

But it may be doubted that all around markets are ready for radically bullish movements. If bullish tendencies are attempted of a pronounced order some reactions would probably follow in the period of some money stress.

It is hardly likely that the money situation, although steadily improving, will be in normal condition this side of January.

There are some opinions, although there are some pessimistic ideas concerning the volume of business for next year, that there may be a period of inflation through next season rather than a condition of business opposite to it, because of the likelihood of an abundance of and easy rates for money with the turn of the year. Moreover, that as an important political election takes place next year that prosperity in a business way would be encouraged as much as possible. Indeed, there would be no reason for marked abatement of vitality to commercial affairs but in a difficulty in getting money accommodation.

It must be recollected that although prices of most commercial products had been badly hit in the late desire to get cash returns, yet the commercial situation is, on the whole, well situated from the at least rate of supplies and actual consumption.

It would take much more disturbed conditions in labor channels for expectations of a seriously curtailed rate of consumption for next season throughout.

The reason that cottonseed oil has had most buying attention from the foreign markets, and has been in good degree neglected, or has had less than usual demand for home consumption, has been explained as it applied to the compound makers' needs who, after all, are the largest consumers of the product. The compound makers take ordinarily for a season from 1,000,000 bbls. to 1,300,000 bbls. of the oil.

But the soapmakers' consumption of the cottonseed oil throughout the country which ranges usually from 325,000 to 350,000 bbls. for a season, and possibly last season reached close to 400,000 bbls., has been very quiet

thus far by comparison with last season, because of the relatively low prices of grease and the sharp decline in the prices of tallow.

The soapmakers' consumption will enlarge only as the grease and tallow markets are in position for higher prices, although soapmakers would probably like to buy late future deliveries at the current prices for them.

All of the competing soap materials with cottonseed oil had a sharp break in prices through the money pressure, and they are not, as yet, in better shape for marketing than they had been.

In most seasons grease for soapmakers' use has a value about 3/4c. above the price of cottonseed oil. There have been recently sales of grease from 5c. down to 4 1/2c. in order to get cash for supplies. By comparison cottonseed oil is worth close to 5c. per pound.

But the main thing is to get the compound makers actively buying the cottonseed oil. Compound makers' active buying would follow a permanently improved pure lard market.

There is no question of a much more material movement to foreign markets of supplies of the cottonseed oil than was had last year.

There have been already large quantities committed to the foreign markets, and for the season entire the movements to Europe should be sufficient to catch up in good degree any loss of trading that is likely to be shown for home consumption.

It seems probable that there will be some loss of home consumption of the cotton oil for the season against the previous year, as from the opinion that pure lard prices, however they may recover from the recent depression, yet that they will be more attractive to buyers than they were last season.

The deduction concerning lard prices is made from the probable larger livestock supplies in this country and Europe than was had last year, and rather ignores possible effects, ultimately of high priced feedstuffs upon the market value of livestock supplies and their products.

The cottonseed supplies over the South are held more tenaciously than ordinarily, although a considerable number of contracts for the seed had been made at low prices at the time of most urgent effects from the money position.

That there would be an unwillingness to sell seed supplies at any such low prices as latterly prevailed would be understood, and the ability to hold the seed supplies is becoming stronger daily with the improving financial situation.

Unless better prices are at length had for seed supplies the opinion would be that the oil production would in some degree suffer in volume.

The reports from the South are that the seed is being held in many directions for all possibilities of better seed prices under returning confidence in financial situations. Unless better prices prevail for the seed the belief is that it will be more freely than usual thrown on the ground for fertilizing purposes.

The cottonseed meal trading, which had been in the dumps, in the distressed money period, is beginning to have export demands, although still at low and unsatisfactory prices.

The Procter & Gamble Co.

Refiners of All Grades of

COTTONSEED OIL

Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow

Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow

Venus, Prime Summer White

Marigold Cooking Oil

Puritan Salad Oil

Jersey Butter Oil

Cable Address

Procter, Cincinnati, U. S. A.

Office, CINCINNATI, O.

Refinery, IVORYDALE, O.

ASPEGREN & CO.

Produce Exchange

NEW YORK CITY

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**WE EXECUTE
ORDERS
TO BUY OR SELL**

Cotton Seed Oil

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Write to us for particulars. Will wire you the daily closing prices upon request.

New York Transactions.

On Saturday (23d) from the advance of a decided order that had happened the day before, the market suffered a reaction of $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ @ 1c. At the decline there was more reselling of "long" holdings.

The sales of prime yellow were 100 bbls. November, 35c.; 200 bbls. December, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.; 100 bbls. January, 35c.; 100 do., 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.; 500 do., 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ s.; 200 bbls. March, 36 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢.; 100 bbls. do., 36c.; 400 bbls. May, 37c.; 100 do., 36 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢.; 200 do., 37c.; 100 bbls. July, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.; 200 bbls. do., 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.

Closing prices for prime yellow, November, 34@34 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.; December, 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ @34 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.; January, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ @35 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢.; March, 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ @36 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.; May, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ @36 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢.; July, 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ @37 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢.

Off yellow, November, 32@34 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.

Good off yellow, November, 32@34c.

Sales late the day before of prime yellow had been 100 bbls. December, 34c.; 200 bbls. January, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.; 300 do., 35c.; 200 do., 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.; 100 do., 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.; 100 bbls. March, 37c.; 100 do., 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.; 100 bbls. May, 37c.; 300 do., 38c.; 100 bbls. July, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.; 100 do., 39c.

On Monday the market was again easy, and in part $\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. lower, with a relaxation of buying interest, moderate export demands, and small buying interest of the home consumers because of the further depression in the pure lard market.

Sales of prime yellow, 100 bbls. January, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.; 100 do., 35c.; 200 do., 34 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢.; 200 bbls. March, 36c.; 400 do., 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢.; 100 bbls. May, 37c.; 400 do., 36 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢.; 600 bbls. July, 37 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢.

Closing prices for prime yellow, November, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ @32 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢.; December, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ @33 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢.; January, 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ @35c.; March, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ @36c.; May, 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ @36 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.; July, 37@37 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.

Off yellow, November, 31@32 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Good off yellow, November, 33@33 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢.; sale 100 bbls. 33c.

On Tuesday there was a strong bullish feeling, especially marked at the close of the day, through the improved general financial situations. Besides, there was some desire to assist a rising tendency in order that a freer marketing of seed supplies would eventuate. There was some new investment demand, but most of the trading was to cover contracts.

Sales of prime yellow, 100 bbls. December, 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.; 100 do., 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.; 200 do., 34 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢.; 500 do., 35c.; 800 bbls. January, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.; 200 do., 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.; 100 bbls. March, 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.; 500 bbls. May, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.; 100 bbls. July, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.; 100 do., 39c.

Closing prices for prime yellow, November, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ @35c.; December, 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ @35c.; January, 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ @36 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.; March, 37@37 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢.; May, 38@38 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢.; July, 39@39 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.

Off yellow, November, 32@35c.

Good off yellow, November, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ @35c.

On Wednesday the market was unusually active, with over 17,000 bbls. sold on the first "call," under a pressure to sell by some of the refiners to take advantage of the late advanced prices. The free selling caused a moderate reaction to lower prices. Sales early in the day of 100 bbls. prime yellow,

November, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.; 800 bbls. December, 35c.; 1,300 do., 34 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢.; 500 bbls. January, 36c.; 3,000 do., 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.; 3,100 do., 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.; 100 bbls. March, 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.; 5,800 do., 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.; 1,000 bbls. May, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.; 100 bbls. July, 39c.; 700 do., 38 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢.; 600 do., 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.; 100 do., 38 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢. The late market showed steadiness. Sales of 100 bbls. December, 35c.; 100 do., 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.; 700 bbls. January, 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.; 600 bbls. do., 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.; 200 bbls. March, 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.; 200 bbls. July, 39c.; 100 bbls. May, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Closing prices for prime yellow, November, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ @35 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.; December, 34 $\frac{3}{4}$ @35 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.; January, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ @36 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢.; March, 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ @37 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢.; May, 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ @38 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.; July, 38 $\frac{3}{4}$ @39c.

Off yellow, November, 32@35c.

Good off yellow, November, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ @35c.

Thursday.—Holiday.

(Continued on page 40.)

SEE PAGE 40 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, Nov. 29, 1907.—In our last week's report we pointed out that the market was in a considerably better position. As a matter of fact, the market has scored an advance of about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. on nearby deliveries, 2c. for January and March, and about 1c. for July.

This year's cotton oil market is certainly unusually interesting. The fluctuations are tremendous, and it seems to have a tendency to change from intense weakness to intense strength, just as it changed before from intense strength to intense weakness. Not only that, but the features and the aspect change just as quick.

Up to last week, we had a tremendous foreign demand which prevented the further decline and strengthened the situation enormously. The strength was all in Europe, and the weakness was all here. Tremendous offerings of crude oil by weak crude oil mills in addition to large offerings of refined oil by weak American speculators, by weak holders

and by weak refiners here was sharply contrasted with the strength of the European buyers.

Now the situation is beginning to change. The refiners here are buying crude on a large scale. The crude oil mills have stopped offering crude to any extent and are besides that buying contracts of refined oil in New York. Speculators are also buying New York contracts, and a great many of those that sold are covering shorts. On the other hand, Europe is getting weak. Not only is she out of it as far as further purchases to any extent are concerned, but the financial depression that we have had here seems to have extended to Europe.

Germany, Scandinavia, Austria and Italy seem to be the weakest countries in Europe, while France and England seem to be in better shape. A great many failures are being reported over there, especially amongst the people in the soap business, and even this morning we are advised of some failures in this line in Germany; the result will undoubtedly be a great many cancellations of previous orders given by Europe and a great many resales. The situation is, therefore, not as strong as it was, but just the same the present buying wave may carry prices a couple of cents higher before the reaction sets in.

We quote to-day as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, November, 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.; December, 35c.; January, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.; March, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.; May, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.; July, 39c. We further quote: Prime summer white cottonseed oil, 38c.; prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 41c.; Hull quotations of English cottonseed oil, 22s.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., Nov. 28.—After touching 22c. prime crude oil quickly advanced to 25c. on account of light receipts of seed, brought about by the heavy decline in price, say from \$20 to \$11 per ton. Cake is lower, \$23.50, longton, shipside, sacked. Meal, \$25, longton, shipside. Hulls are higher, \$6 loose, \$9 sacked.

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Greatest economy in operation. No knife-grinding. Discs quickly changed. Adjustable while running. No. 1, 24", capacity 40 tons in 24 hours. No. 2, 30", capacity 60 tons in 24 hours.

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SCIENTIFIC Cotton Seed Cleaners, Meal Mills, Hull-Beating Separators and Cake Breakers

CATALOGUES AND SPECIAL INFORMATION ON REQUEST
Established 1878 **THE FOOS MFG. CO., Springfield, Ohio**

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 29.—Prompt and December crude oil, 25@25½c.; January, 26@26½c.; little oil selling. Meal is dull and unchanged. Hulls are rather weak at \$6.50; Atlanta loose.

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., Nov. 29.—Crude oil steady; prompt and December, 25½c.; December and January, 26c. Meal, no sales reported, quoted \$23, f. o. b. mills. Hulls dull, \$5.50, f. o. b. mills.

CABLE MARKETS

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, Nov. 29.—Cottonseed oil market is easy. Spot butter oil, 32 florins; prime summer yellow, 30 florins; off oil, 28 florins. Quote December to May butter oil, 33 florins; prime summer yellow, 31 florins; off oil, 29 florins.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, Nov. 29.—Cottonseed oil market is easy at 57 francs nominal for off oil.

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, Nov. 29.—The market is weak. No buyers. Quote butter oil and white oil, 52 marks; prime summer yellow, 48 marks; off oil, 47 marks.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, Nov. 29.—Cottonseed oil market is steady. Sales of prime summer yellow at 59 francs; winter oil at 68 francs, for December to April shipments.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, Nov. 29.—Cottonseed oil market is easier. Sales of off oil at 24½s.; prime summer yellow, 25s.; white and butter oil, 26½s., December to February shipments.

COTTON SEED OIL EXPORT

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending November 27, 1907, and for the period since Sept. 1, 1907, and for the same period of 1906-'07, were as follows:

Port.	For Week.	Since Sept. 1, 1907.	Same Period 1906-'07.
Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Aalesund, Norway	—	—	5
Acajutla, Salvador	—	—	4
Alexandria, Egypt	—	—	157
Algiers, Algeria	—	50	300
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	—	55	—
Antigua, West Indies	—	—	84
Antwerp, Belgium	100	215	725
Asuncion, Venezuela	—	7	20
Azus, West Indies	—	—	209
Bahia, Brazil	—	43	—
Barbadoes, West Indies	—	135	289
Beirut, Syria	—	25	—
Bergen, Norway	—	—	175
Bissau, Portuguese Guinea	—	0	7
Bombay, India	—	—	142
Bone, Algeria	—	—	75
Bordeaux, France	—	—	100
Bremen, Germany	112	112	100
Bridgetown, West Indies	—	—	24
Bristol, England	—	—	25
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Rep.	—	846	380
Cape Town, Cape Colony	84	163	102
Cardenas, Cuba	—	11	—
Cayenne, French Guinea	—	40	123
Christiania, Norway	—	325	475
Christiansand, Norway	—	—	75
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	—	51
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	—	30	9
Colon, Panama	—	118	313
Conakry, Africa	—	—	10
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	51	50
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	34	29
Cork, Ireland	—	—	30
Cristobal, Panama	—	92	—
Dakar, W. Africa	20	20	—
Danzig, Germany	—	—	300
Delagoa Bay, East Africa	—	0	19
Demerara, British Guinea	92	395	389
Drontheim, Norway	—	50	100
Dublin, Ireland	—	150	—

Dunedin, New Zealand	—	—	37
Dunkirk, France	—	100	—
Fort de France, West Indies	—	321	283
Freemantle, Australia	—	25	—
Galatz, Roumania	—	100	800
Genoa, Italy	50	1,450	1,573
Georgetown, British Guiana	—	252	9
Gibraltar, Spain	—	25	55
Glasgow, Scotland	—	225	408
Gonaves, Haiti	—	—	7
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	—	200
Grenada, Spain	—	—	37
Guadeloupe, West Indies	—	368	369
Guantanamo, Cuba	—	20	—
Hamburg, Germany	—	900	890
Havana, Cuba	—	194	647
Havre, France	625	2,910	2,288
Imbabura, West Indies	—	20	—
Jamaica, West Indies	—	18	—
Kingston, West Indies	133	811	739
Koenigsberg, Germany	—	100	250
Kustendji, Roumania	—	—	150
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	57	49
Laghorn, Italy	—	—	181
Liverpool, England	650	1,000	981
London, England	2,480	3,680	821
Macoris, San Domingo	—	—	90
Malmo, Sweden	—	290	—
Malta, Island of	—	150	251
Manchester, England	180	180	200
Maracaibo, Venezuela	—	11	6
Marseilles, France	200	8,109	12,829
Martinique, West Indies	—	386	402
Massawa, Arabia	—	—	19
Mantanzas, West Indies	—	—	16
Melbourne, Australia	—	162	38
Montego Bay, West Indies	—	13	—
Montevideo, Uruguay	—	463	572
Naples, Italy	105	105	—
Newcastle, England	—	—	20
Nuevitas, Cuba	10	20	14
Oran, Algeria	—	80	—
Panama, Panama	7	7	34
Para, Brazil	—	6	10
Pointe a Pitre, West Indies	—	—	14
Port Antonio, Jamaica	—	8	13
Port au Prince, West Indies	—	4	5
Port Limon, Costa Rica	—	50	69
Port Natal, Cape Colony	—	—	39
Port of Spain, West Indies	—	—	4
Progreso, Mexico	20	86	5
Puerto Plata, San Domingo	—	158	120
Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil	—	57	—
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	58	520	1,002
Rosario, Argentine Republic	—	—	119
Rotterdam, Holland	2,200	9,343	6,150
St. Johns, N. F.	—	49	—
St. Kitts, West Indies	—	74	52
St. Thomas, West Indies	—	4	—
Samana, San Domingo	—	10	6
Sanchez, San Domingo	—	—	213
San Domingo City, San Dom.	102	1,062	203
San Jose, Costa Rica	—	3	—
Santiago, Cuba	—	43	182
Santos, Brazil	—	—	24
Seckondi, West Africa	20	20	—
Shanghai, China	—	—	14
Southampton, England	—	350	75
Stavanger, Norway	—	—	135
Stettin, Germany	—	100	2,870
Stockholm, Sweden	—	75	10
Tampico, Mexico	—	—	6
Trieste, Austria	150	200	234
Trinidad, Island of	32	105	50
Tunis, Algeria	—	—	150
Valetta, Maltese Island	—	24	25
Valparaiso, Chili	—	598	1,301
Venice, Italy	—	—	1,274
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	49	28
Wellington, New Zealand	—	30	15
Yokohama, Japan	—	20	38
Totals	7,020	38,710	44,832

From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium	150	1,825
Belfast, Ireland	50	200
Bordeaux, France	—	150
Bremen, Germany	15	415
Christiania, Norway	—	600
Colon, Panama	—	10
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	475
Dublin, Ireland	—	105
Dunkirk, France	—	150
Genoa, Italy	50	350
Glasgow, Scotland	—	825
Hamburg, Germany	1,700	3,805
Havana, Cuba	25	708
Havre, France	100	3,185
Hull, England	—	85
Liverpool, England	100	2,405
London, England	—	1,975
Manchester, England	—	525
Marseilles, France	3,900	4,000
Newcastle, England	200	200
Rotterdam, Holland	700	2,800
Tampico, Mexico	—	403
Trieste, Austria	—	50
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	345
Totals	6,715	19,707

From Galveston.

Bremen, Germany	—	200
Hamburg, Germany	—	2,317
London, England	—	500
Rotterdam, Holland	—	10,475
Vera Cruz, Mexico	3,370	3,370
Totals	3,370	16,892

From Baltimore.

Bremerhaven, Germany	100	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	50
Glasgow, Scotland	—	419
Hamburg, Germany	—	450
Havre, France	125	—

Liverpool, England	—	400
Rotterdam, Holland	—	937
Totals	225	1,937

From Newport News.

Hamburg, Germany	—	300
Liverpool, England	—	2,290
Rotterdam, Holland	137	200
Totals	137	2,790

From All Other Ports.

Canada	542	618	4,348
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Recapitulation.

From New York	7,020	38,710	44,832
From New Orleans	6,715	19,707	39,481
From Galveston	3,370	3,370	16,892
From Baltimore	—	225	1,937
From Newport News	—	137	2,790
From All Other Ports	542	618	4,348
Totals	18,253	62,767	110,280

COTTON OIL MARKETS ABROAD.

Special Agent A. G. Perkins of the Department of Commerce and Labor, sailed from New York last Wednesday for Antwerp, Belgium, to resume investigations instituted by Chief Carson of the Bureau of Manufactures concerning foreign markets for our cottonseed products. He will take up the work where former Special Agent Benton dropped it, and will cover both the north and south of Europe on this trip, it is expected.

How long he will remain abroad will depend on the liberality of Congress in giving the Bureau of Manufactures money to pursue the investigation. The present appropriation is small and expires next June. Congress meets soon, and the appropriation must be renewed at this session if the work is to progress to completion. It is necessary for everyone interested in the industry to bring all possible pressure to bear on members of Congress to renew and even enlarge the appropriation. The good done by the work of Mr. Benton during his brief stay abroad has been made plainly evident. How much more can be accomplished by continued investigation may easily be estimated.

In this connection President Ransom of the Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association this week sends a letter to every member of the association urging a united effort to secure a renewed and enlarged appropriation. He says:

We trust you have had this matter up with your Senators and Representatives in Congress, and if you have not, urge that you do write them at as early date as possible, requesting them to consult with Major John M. Carson and Secretary Straus of the Department of Commerce and Labor and urge a continuance of the Special Agent we have now employed in foreign countries. To do this it will be necessary to have additional funds appropriated by Congress, and it is our opinion that if you take this matter up with your Senators and Representatives that this can be accomplished and the good work that has been started by that department, from Washington, successfully carried on.

STOP ADULTERATING OLIVE OIL.

At a general meeting of Spanish olive oil producers held at Madrid recently it was decided to suppress the mixing of other oils, such as cottonseed oil, with olive oils intended for export. To aid them in attaining this end, they have asked the State to grant an export bounty on olive oil. Resolutions were also adopted in favor of establishing technical stations in New York, Japan and the South American Republics.

HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—In the opinion of some parties in the trade the situation appears to be in somewhat better shape than previously, and it is known that some business has been done although details concerning prices, etc., are being kept strictly private by the packers probably because of the fact that they have accepted very low rates. The large tanning corporations do not seem to be disposed to buy until an easier money market exists, but some of the other tanners have taken a few hides. It is reported that one big packer has booked orders for some hides consisting principally of branded cows and all weight native cows. The terms of the sales are being kept private, but there are some reports that light native cows have sold down to 8½¢, and some parties in the trade claim that branded cows can be bought on a cash basis at 7¢, but it is not confirmed that the sales by the big packer mentioned above were made at these figures. A large union crop leather tanner has started in to take up branded cows at Kansas City that were sold by the big packer mentioned above. It is also learned that a prominent packer sold 11,000 Omaha October branded cows last week presumably at 7½¢, but the fact that the sale was made has just come to light. The market on other varieties is quoted in an entirely nominal way about as follows: Native steers, 12¢; Texas steers, 11½¢ for heavy, 9½¢ for lights and 8¢ for extremes; butt brands, 10¢, and Colorados, 9½¢.

COUNTRY HIDES.—There appears to be some increase in the demand, but tanners are, as a rule, only operating in instances where dealers are obliged to sell, and on which account some lots have been picked up at bargain prices. The market, however, is in a very unsettled condition, and on such sales as are reported the difference in prices secured cover such a wide range that little idea can be gained as to the exact position of the market. Buffs are hardly quotable, and a few sales are being made at reported prices which would cover a wide range. One dealer here is claiming that he sold a car of buff at 8¢, and another dealer claims to have sold at 7½¢. The largest dealer here says that butchers are unwilling to sacrifice hides on hand, and in the meantime this dealer states that he is getting but few hides cheap on green weight basis and cannot quote market prices in the absence of offers. Another dealer is hammering at country points and is talking that 7¢ is the top of the buff market to buy on less Chicago freight and butcher lots at proportionately less. As an illustration of how cheap hides

may be bought from dealers who are forced to sell and are obliged to take the best offer obtainable is the fact that one lot of two cars of all weight hides sold at an outside Western point at 6¼¢ for 25-lb and up hides, 10¢ for calfskins and 8¢ for kips. These hides and skins were all selected and delivered at Chicago. Heavy cows are entirely nominal, but considered quotable at about ¼¢ above buff. Extremes are nominal and considered about a full cent about buff, but one dealer claims to have made a sale of a car of extremes at 8½¢. If the report is confirmed regarding sales of packer light native cows at 8½¢ it will have a still further depressing effect on the country market. Some indications point, however, to an increase in the demand for hides, and while the markets are very weak still it is believed that some tanners will buy at a price whereas heretofore they refused to make bids even at any price.

CALFSKINS.—There is practically no market to quote at present, as dealers here are not making any sales on which prices can be based. Chicago city skins are not considered quotable by some buyers at over 13¢, and other buyers are not even disposed to pay this figure. Most dealers, however, are not pushed to make sales, as they have only moderate holdings. Country skins are entirely nominal. Kips are quoted nominally at 10¢, but as noted above some outside country calf and kip was sold in connection with hides at 10¢ for calf and 8¢ for kips. Deacons are held around 90¢@95¢ and 70¢@75¢, but no sales are made.

SHEEPSKINS.—The market continues very weak, and prices are purely nominal at around \$1.10@1.15 for packer sheep and \$1@1.05 for packer lambs.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—No business is reported in any kind of hides. Domestic tanners are entirely out of the market for common varieties. The receipts here are very small, and it is reported that practically all of these hides except lots that are still held back at interior points in Latin America are going direct to Europe.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—No sales are reported by any of the large packers, but it is reported that about a car each of steers and cows has been shipped out by one of the smaller packers, but it cannot be learned as yet what prices were paid for these hides.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS. There is no quotable market for hides, and it cannot be learned that any sales have been made. Prices are still being rapidly reduced in the country on butcher lots of green hides, and while most Pennsylvania dealers were reported to be paying 5¢ for green cows some dealers are not willing to pay over 4¢, and one dealer reports having secured butcher green hides in Northern Pennsylvania at as low as 3¢. One car of steers and cows running 50 per cent. steers and estimated about 25 per cent. seconds has been offered here at 7½¢ flat, and there

was a string to the offering even at that figure. Some buyers say that they would not pay 6½¢ flat for car lots of New York State cows, but at the same time dealers who are able to hold would probably not accept any such bid. Calfskins are also dull and weak, and there are rumors that a big drop may take place on December 1 in prices for New York City skins paid to butchers. There is some talk of collectors dropping the price next Monday 3¢ per lb. on New York City skins, but nothing definite can be said about this until the time comes. Some country dealers who are anxious to sell are offering small lots of country skins at 95¢@ \$1.35 and \$1.55 flat.

HORSE HIDES.—One sale was reported made here recently of a lot of outside and country whole hides at \$3.15 flat, but buyers now are only willing to give \$3 selected for little lots of country hides.

Boston.

Ohio buffs are quoted nominal around 7½¢@7¾¢, with last sales reported at the outside figure. Some prime patent leather selection buffs have been sold at 8¢ at a low freight point. Southern hides are nominal at 5@6¢, according to location, etc.

THE DECLINE IN HIDES.

The decline in hides is attracting the attention of the trade. The high point for buff hides was 14¢, and they are now down to 7¢. There is some difficulty in quoting prices because of lack of trading, but according to the best market opinions obtainable these are the rates for packer hides to-day with comparisons with prices at this date a year ago:

Native steers, late salting, 12½¢; last year, 16¼¢; decline, 3¾¢. Butt branded steers, 10½¢; last year, 14¼¢; decline, 3¾¢. Colorado steers, 9½¢; last year, 13¾¢; decline, 4¼¢. Texas steers, 11½¢; last year, 15¢; decline, 3½¢. Branded cows, 8¢; last year, 14¼¢; decline, 6¼¢. Heavy native cows, 10½¢; last year, 15½¢; decline, 5¢. Light native cows, 10¢; last year, 15¼¢; decline, 5¼¢.

In considering these recessions in prices several things should be taken into consideration. In the first place, hides are a raw material sold for cash in carload lots. Except in rare instances, there are no such things in the hide trade as credits and datings. In a traffic like this, where a draft must accompany bill of lading, it can readily be understood that a stringency in the money market such as the country is now experiencing is certain to have the instant effect of arresting trading. For two weeks at least there has been to all intents and purposes no hide market. Tanners have refused to buy on any terms. The barrier between buyers and sellers was not one of price but of ability to secure money to finance operations. In the almost hopeless effort to force trading, quotations were lowered as above shown. But still there is no pressure to buy.

It is claimed that present prices are about down to an export basis and that sales of domestic hides for foreign shipment are likely to take place. It is said that several foreign buyers are now on the ocean and will visit our markets with a view to picking up cheap lots of hides if they can find suitable bargains.—Hide & Leather.

BUTCHERS AND HIDE DEALERS

Will do well to send their collections of Hides, Calfskins, Pelts, Tallow, Bones, etc., to Carrol S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt. He pays spot cash. He pays the freight. He pays full market value. He also furnishes money with which to buy, and keeps his customers thoroughly posted at all times as to market changes and market prospects. Write him for full particulars and his free bulletins.

SALT!

There are many grades but only one RETSOF; it has been the standard for twenty years.

Hides salted with Retsof usually command a premium, for they come up plump and clean.

We can supply any quantity from our numerous distributing points.

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EMIL KOHN

Buyer of

Calfskins and Hides

Get my prices before you sell. Can use any quantity. Will pay to New York Butchers

The Highest Prices

Warehouse: 99 Cold Street Office: 150 Nassau St., New York

Chicago Section

Wheat bulls don't know a panic from Adam's off ox.

They should open up that can of condensed milk out in the country.

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$2,200 net to the buyer.

The Sixtieth Congress convenes next Monday, and it has all the earmarks of being a corker.

Uptown Sinker and several of his clan are said to be working in the Stock Yards getting data for another so-called novel.

Football slaughter so far this year totals fifteen, and the injured into the hundreds. Bull fighting is tame sport compared.

Turkey roast, turkey hash, turkey soup and "turkey in the straw" to shake it all down. Turkey ain't so worse, at that.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, November 23, averaged 6.45 cents per pound.

The Illinois Central Railroad was one of the first to refuse to accept clearing house certificates for tickets. Quite in line with the I. C.'s method of doing business.

That four-cent hog arrived the latter part of last week, but shippers and commission men say he ain't here to stay. Just sent him in to tickle George Pratt a little, that's all.

It may interest many of our readers to know that the price of radium has been cut from three million dollars per ounce to one million dollars. Somewhat higher than the price of beef.

Milk dealers are to undergo a memory test conducted by the city, with the grand jury as referee. It is to be hoped it will not be a milk and water investigation of a milk and water combination.

The public service committee of the county board on Saturday last approved bids from packinghouses for meat for the county institutions. The bids showed a 10 per cent advance over last year's figures.

Hysteria is simmering down, Credit is on the road to convalescence, Stringency is loosening up, Distrust still prevails somewhat, and the bankers smile. Why the heck wouldn't they? They have all the money!

Chicago bankers on Monday uncorked the smile of the "Smile and Boost Club." Most of 'em resembled nothing so much as a torn boot. Smile and the world smiles with you—but it is not necessary to tear half your head off.

"Walk," says Weston: "Walk!" A Westerner several years ago wrote a poem about that. After making a fortune at the mines he went broke at faro in Denver and had to hit the ties home. The refrain of his song was very much like Weston's, only with a different meaning!

Thomas T. Hoyne, managing director of the International Pure Food show, which closed Saturday evening last after a successful run of a week, proved himself a promoter of no mean order, in fact of the very foremost rank. To his individual effort the success of the show was chiefly due.

The International Live Stock Show formally opens today and will run until Dec. 7. General Manager B. H. Heide says there are over 7,000 animals named for exhibit, a number far in advance of other years. New and interesting features will be presented in the big amphitheater every evening, including horse fairs, United States cavalry drills by regulars, parade of the Emperor of Germany's coach and cavalry horses, etc.

B. J. Mullaney, secretary to Mayor Busse and formerly one of Armour & Company's confidential men, was taken seriously ill Sunday morning and within an hour was operated on for appendicitis at the Mercy Hospital by Dr. John B. Murphy, the noted specialist, who said that had the operation been delayed another hour in all probability Mr. Mullaney would not have survived. As it is, Bernard is getting along finely. His old friends in the packing trade will be pleased to hear it.

THE BRITISH MEAT TRADES.

(Concluded from page 16.)

the despised state to one of independence and recognition. It is now the business and duty of all connected with the trade to make themselves worthy of their calling. The ordinary meat trader knows little or nothing of the technical part of his business, and is thus at the mercy of any inspector who may know even less than himself. Considering that meat of one kind or another is the principal food we live on, one can surely hope that means will be found for instructing the younger generation in the technique of the business.

Many opportunities are offered young men for acquiring knowledge in such a calling as

butter making, and the government has freely given grants to many agricultural colleges where this branch of agriculture is taught. There are twenty-two of these institutions, but at none of them is there any instruction whatever offered in the principles of the meat trade. There is no reason, however, why in the absence of such opportunities in our national colleges these should not be made by the meat trades associations themselves. They have shown that they can organize when necessary in order to defend their trade rights, surely they may also be relied upon to organize this matter of technical education.

Depend upon it that the state of chronic inertia into which the trade has fallen in matters of education militates against the progress and acknowledgment of its members, and so long as it is recognized that the only qualification necessary in order to become a successful meat trader is a certain deftness in cutting up a carcass and no more then there is little hope of any improvement. Nor will there be much until it is insisted upon that the meat trader should be something more than a distributor.

What the Meat Man Should Know.

He must also know how to detect disease, and when he finds it he must at once reject and destroy what he knows would be to the detriment of the public who confide in him. I speak, of course, of the honest man who would recognize that he owes a certain duty to his fellowmen. Then, knowing how to detect disease, the meat trader should also be somewhat of a chemist. He must be able to compound pickling solutions with the hand of dexterity and knowledge and be able to detect when they are either inefficient in their work or have become a mere polluted body of poisonous liquid.

There is hardly a meat shop in which meat pickling or preserving solutions are not used daily. How many of them are compounded with that clear certain knowledge of the result which must follow? Very few, I should think. I have seen pickling brines which their owners have boasted of as having been kept for years, and which have been praised because of their beautiful amber color. Need I say that these boasted old brines on microscopic examination have been found to be teeming with bacterial life of a highly dangerous character. So you will see that a little knowledge of bacteriology would be a good thing, too. It would perhaps prevent the spread of much disease, and even, some would say, the loss of many lives.

If I put this matter strongly, it is because the occasion demands it. I do not accuse the meat trade of wilfully tampering with the public health. On the contrary, it has been my good fortune to meet members of the trade all over the United Kingdom and in many parts of Europe, and I shall always wish to testify to the honorable motives which actuate the vast majority. But I say that these honorable motives, if allied with technical knowledge, would raise the industry to a higher place than it occupies at present in the life of the nations; would, indeed, place it on the same plane as the other arts and crafts which are so essential to the well-being of mankind.

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BROKERS EXCLUSIVELY
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DALLAS, TEX. CHICAGO, ILL.

SECRETARY WILSON'S REPORT.

(Concluded from page 15.)

considerably reduced, and since the close of the fiscal year the quarantine for this disease has been removed from Wyoming and Idaho, and it is expected that later it may be removed from Utah. Such headway has been made as to give hope that, with another year's work, the disease may also be eradicated from Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona. The total number of inspections of sheep for scabies was 62,625,831 (including 68,264 goats inspected for scabies at slaughtering centers), and the total number of dippings was 12,133,466, of which 2,640,408 were redippings.

The eradication of cattle mange or scabies is being continued, but has been retarded in some localities by the removal of fences

from the public domain in conformity with an act of Congress, and by conditions on the open range where cattle travel great distances and mingle without restraint, making it easy for disease to spread and difficult to enforce proper sanitary measures. Under these circumstances it was found necessary to adopt more stringent regulations for the suppression of the disease, and better results are expected.

During the fiscal year 1907 there were 15,243,323 inspections of cattle for scabies and 466,623 dippings. It would be of great advantage in combating contagious diseases of livestock if the public land laws were so amended as to permit the leasing and fencing of the public domain so that owners might have better control over their animals and the promiscuous mingling of stock be largely prevented.

being secured for growing in the boll weevil districts. Seed of these varieties will be extensively distributed the coming season to the growers for testing purposes. The work of breeding improved varieties of cotton adapted to different conditions in various parts of the South has been continued and further work along this line inaugurated. Extensive selection of the best plants in the cotton fields has been made. Many new hybrids and various crosses have been tested and some promising results obtained.

The principles worked out at the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, in co-operation with this Department, for the purpose of securing cottons of early maturity, were briefly described in my last report. These principles were applied this year by a large number of farmers, with the result of great increases in productiveness for the selected sorts as compared with the unselected. This work has been carried on in the heart of the boll weevil region, and, we believe, is so far advanced now that it may be discontinued, as the farmers themselves can well continue it.

The results, in brief, mean that every farmer has it within his power to breed productive strains which will so mature their cotton as to give yields exceeding those of old varieties and at the same time in such a way that the injury from the boll weevil will be largely minimized.

OTHER WORK OF AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Other features of the work of the Department of Agriculture are reviewed by Secretary Wilson in his report as follows:

Meat Supply and Surplus.

An investigation by the Bureau of Statistics in relation to the meat supply and surplus of the United States was made, to determine, among other things, the meat production of this country and of the per capita consumption, the importance of the meat industry as indicated by the capital directly concerned, the disposal of the national surplus of meat among importing countries during a long period of years, the stock of meat animals at census dates beginning with 1840, and the declining per capita consumption of meat.

In this investigation attention was given to meat consumption by workingmen's families, as determined by the Bureau of Labor; to the prices of meat and the consumer's cost of the meat consumed annually. Much information was presented concerning the quantity of meat consumed in foreign countries. A specially full statement was prepared for Germany, made possible by the meat inspection law of 1904.

This investigation made it possible to state the number of hides and skins produced in this country in 1900 and also the number of beef hides consumed in that year.

An investigation was also made of the restrictions against the importation of meat from the United States into principal European countries, which resulted in a summary of the prohibitions of principal European countries affecting pork, cattle and beef, and of the restrictive measures which make the exportation of meat and meat products from the United States to these countries difficult, if not impossible, and of the technical procedures in exporting to those countries.

Beef Production in the South.

Experiments in steer feeding under southern conditions have been conducted for the past three years in co-operation with the Alabama Experiment Station, and another experiment in the Tennessee valley (northern Alabama) is now in progress. The object of these experiments is to show what can be done under farming conditions in the way of improving the native cattle for beef purposes by means of proper feeds and the use of pure-bred bulls, and to make southern farmers familiar with the use of their by-products for meat production.

Poultry Breeding and Feeding.

The poultry investigations in co-operation with the Maine Experiment Station are being continued, the objects being to increase egg production and to compare the yields and welfare of hens when kept in flocks and inclosures of different sizes. From year to year the better laying hens are selected by their records in trap nests and mated with the sons of heavy layers. The results have shown that by the methods used hens with greater laying capacity can be obtained. A poultry-feeding experiment was begun in the fall of 1906 at the Bureau

quarantine station at Halethorp, Md., to determine the respective values of the moist mash, dry mash and hopper methods of feeding. Further experiments will be conducted at the Bureau Experiment Station near Washington, D. C., which is a more favorable location and where a suitable equipment is now being built.

Cotton Boll Weevil Work.

The boll weevil has now entered the State of Mississippi and has also established itself north of the line of early frosts; it will probably spread over the entire cotton belt. But at least 15 species of insects are at work attacking it; in one field in Texas fully 40 per cent. of the weevils were killed by parasites.

Good results may be expected from the introduction of such parasites into regions where they are now present only in small numbers. It has been found also that parasites of weevils that do not attack cotton will attack the cotton boll weevil when, through the destruction of the natural food plants of such native weevils, the normal food of the parasites becomes scarce. The native fire-ant, for instance, is rapidly acquiring the habit of feeding upon the boll weevil.

The year's work has also demonstrated anew the value of fall destruction of cotton plants as a means of averting boll weevil damage.

Breeding Cottons to Escape Weevil Injury.

Improved and early varieties of cotton are

Method of Separating Cotton Seed.

In the cotton improvement work the introduction of practical methods of seed selection has enabled the cotton growers to get rid of light, inferior seed, and as the result of this work, which has aroused great interest, the yield has been increased from 10 to 15 per cent. The apparatus devised for the purpose of separating the seed has been improved so that it is possible to separate cotton seed at a very small cost.

This is the medal age. Boat upset out in lake with three poor Irishmen. Life saver arrived just in time to be too late, and they were drowned. A. P. A.'s held a meeting and presented life saver with a medal.

W. J. Bryan says President Roosevelt is a Democrat in spots, but that the spots are not big enough or frequent enough. Good for Willum!

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Pure Asphalt
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GENERAL OFFICES:

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CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Nov. 18.....	20,900	1,298	36,987	24,954
Tuesday, Nov. 19.....	8,587	873	28,946	9,199
Wednesday, Nov. 20.....	22,223	1,545	33,908	14,204
Thursday, Nov. 21.....	11,425	811	24,080	11,232
Friday, Nov. 22.....	4,367	181	21,001	7,252
Saturday, Nov. 23.....	170	134	15,473	1,688
Total last week.....	67,932	4,862	159,480	68,519
Previous week.....	74,489	4,766	161,814	92,966
Cor. week 1906.....	72,263	6,836	140,745	102,587
Cor. week 1905.....	67,345	3,616	179,584	78,069

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Nov. 18.....	5,968	90	11,110	4,893
Tuesday, Nov. 19.....	4,230	24	5,138	5,163
Wednesday, Nov. 20.....	5,727	26	9,237	3,851
Thursday, Nov. 21.....	7,041	130	5,882	3,622
Friday, Nov. 22.....	4,797	128	8,229	2,537
Saturday, Nov. 23.....	1,277	51	5,430	244
Total last week.....	28,940	458	45,035	20,252
Previous week.....	32,538	270	32,645	30,257
Cor. week 1906.....	30,833	865	20,575	27,039
Cor. week 1905.....	25,510	160	27,325	31,132

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to date.....	2,989,028	400,223	6,335,844	3,848,320
Year ago.....	2,958,573	383,242	6,500,970	4,335,045
Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:				
Week ending Nov. 23.....			480,000	
Week previous.....			334,000	
Year ago.....			482,000	
Two years ago.....			567,000	
Year to Nov. 22.....			21,308,000	
Same period 1906.....			20,710,000	
Same period 1905.....			21,067,000	
Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:				
Week Nov. 23, 1907.....	160,400	341,400	130,600	
Week ago.....	179,900	209,300	193,300	
Year ago.....	207,000	315,100	187,000	
Two years ago.....	174,200	397,400	150,900	
Total this year.....	8,898,000	15,919,000	8,720,000	
Total last year.....	7,908,000	13,576,000	9,184,000	

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending Nov. 23, 1907.....			
Armour & Co.....			22,700
Swift & Co.....			15,600
Anglo-American.....			5,100
Boyd-Lanham.....			7,600
H. Moore & Co.....			5,200
Continental P. Co.....			12,900
Hammond & Co.....			10,800
Morris & Co.....			4,300
Roberts & Oake.....			11,200
S. & S.....			6,000
Western Packing Co.....			
Omaha Packing Co.....			
Other packers.....			13,200
Totals.....			114,300
Week ago.....			60,700
Year ago.....			126,700
Two years ago.....			151,200
Year to date.....			5,224,400

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week Nov. 23, 1907.....	\$5.35	\$4.00	\$4.15	\$5.90
Previous week.....	5.25	5.15	4.10	6.00
Year ago.....	5.55	6.19	5.00	6.90
Two years ago.....	4.90	4.80	4.85	6.70
Three years ago.....	5.60	4.62	4.10	6.85

CATTLE.

Good to prime steers.....	\$6.00@6.75
Fair to good steers.....	5.00@6.00
Inferior to plain steers.....	4.00@5.00
Range steers.....	3.75@5.40
Plain to fancy cows.....	3.00@4.50
Plain to fancy yearlings.....	5.00@6.50
Plain to fancy heifers.....	3.75@5.00
Good to choice feeders.....	3.00@4.30
Fair to choice stockers.....	2.25@3.25
Canners.....	1.50@2.25
Good cutting and fair beef cows.....	2.00@3.00
Common to choice bulls.....	2.25@4.75
Calves, common to fair.....	3.50@5.00
Calves, good to fancy.....	5.00@7.25

HOGS.

Heavy packing sows, 250 lbs. and up.....	\$4.00@4.15
Choice to prime heavy shipping barrows.....	4.10@4.35
Mixed packers and barrow tops, 225 lbs. and up.....	4.15@4.25
Light barrow butchers, 200 lbs. and up.....	4.20@4.35
Choice to light barrows and smooth sows, 150 to 200 lbs.....	4.15@4.25
Rough sows and coarse stags, 300 to 400 lbs.....	3.00@3.50
Throw-outs of all weights.....	3.25@3.75
Pigs, 60 to 90 lbs.....	3.75@4.00
Pigs, 90 to 135 lbs.....	4.00@4.25

SHEEP.

Good to prime wethers.....	\$4.50@5.50
Fair to good wethers.....	4.00@4.50
Fair to prime ewes.....	4.00@5.50
Fair to prime native lambs.....	6.25@6.50
Fair to good native lambs.....	5.75@6.25
Range lambs.....	5.75@6.50
Range wethers.....	4.25@5.25
Range ewes.....	3.25@5.00
Feeding lambs.....	4.25@6.15
Cull lambs.....	4.25@5.25
Bucks and stags.....	3.50@6.00
Yearlings.....	4.75@5.75
Breeding ewes.....	3.50@5.00

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1907.				
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	\$11.95	\$12.00	\$11.75	\$11.75
May.....	12.30	12.32½	12.05	12.07½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Nov.....	\$7.95	\$7.95	\$7.65	\$7.65
January.....	7.35	7.37½	7.30	7.22½
May.....	7.40	7.40	7.20	7.22½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	\$6.45	\$6.45	\$6.30	\$6.32½
May.....	6.55-60	6.62½	6.47½	6.47½

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1907.				
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	\$11.67½	\$11.95	\$11.67½	\$11.95
May.....	12.00	12.32½	11.97½	12.25
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Nov.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$7.40
January.....	7.17½	7.27½	7.15	7.25
May.....	7.30	7.30	7.17½	7.27½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	\$6.25	\$6.37½	\$6.25	\$6.35
May.....	6.40	6.52½	6.40	6.50

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1907.				
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	\$12.12½	\$12.35	\$12.07½	\$12.35
May.....	12.30	12.72½	12.30	12.65
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Nov.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$7.62½
January.....	7.30	7.50	7.30	7.45
May.....	7.80-5	7.47½	7.30	7.45
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	\$6.42½	\$6.55	\$6.42½	\$6.55
May.....	6.57½	6.72½	6.55	6.70

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1907.				
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	\$12.45	\$12.45	\$12.42	\$12.45
May.....	12.80	12.82	12.75	12.80
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	\$7.55	\$7.57	\$7.50	\$7.50
May.....	7.55	7.55	7.47	7.47
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	\$6.67	\$6.67	\$6.60	\$6.60
May.....	6.80	6.80	6.77	6.77

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1907.				
(Holiday, no market.)				

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1907.				
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	\$12.55	\$12.75	\$12.42	\$12.45
May.....	13.00	13.10	12.75	12.75
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	\$6.65	\$6.67	\$6.60	\$6.62
May.....	6.85	6.90	6.75	6.70
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	\$7.55	\$7.60	\$7.47	\$7.47
May.....	7.55	7.57	7.47	7.47

†Bid. ‡Asked.

CHICAGO PROVISION LETTER.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from C. D. Forsyth & Co.)

Chicago, Nov. 27.—We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., 7½; 12@14 ave., 7½@7½; 14@16 ave., 7@7½; 18@20 ave., 7@7½; green picnic, 5@6 ave., 6½@6½; 6@8 ave., 6@6½; 8@10 ave., 5½; 10@12 ave., 5½; green N. Y. shoulders, 10@12 ave., none offered; 12@14 ave., none offered; green skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 8; 18@20 ave., 8@8½; No. 1 S. P. hams, 8@10 ave., 8½; 10@12 ave., 8½; 12@14 ave., 8; 14@16 ave., 7½; 18@20 ave., 7½; No. 2 S. P. hams, 10@12 ave., 7½; 12@14 ave., 7½; 14@16 ave., 7; No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 7½; 18@20 ave., 8; 20@22 ave., 8; 22@24 ave., 7½; 24@26 ave., 7½; 26@28 ave., 7½; No. 1 S. P. picnics, 5@6 ave., 7; 6@7 ave., 6½; 6@8 ave., 6½; 7@9 ave., 6; 8@10 ave., 5½; 10@12 ave., 5½; No. 1 S. P. N. Y. shoulders, 8@10 ave., 6½; 10@12 ave., 6½; 12@14 ave., 6½; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 ave., 10½; 8@10 ave., 10; 10@12 ave., 9½. Prices on S. P. meats are all loose, f. o. b., Chicago.

SEE PAGE
48 FOR
BARGAINS

James G. Cownie, BROKER

705 TRADERS BUILDING

Opposite Board of Trade

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Provisions and Lard, Green Meats, Tallow, Greases, Oils, Stearines, Bones, Fertilizers, All Packinghouse and Cotton Seed Products

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote fat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

Native Rib Roast.....	16	@20
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	18	@20
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	25	@25
Native Pot Roasts.....	8	@10
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	10	@12½
Beef Stew.....	5	@8
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	5	@10
Corned Rumps, Native.....	8	@10
Corned Ribs.....	6	@8
Corned Flanks.....	10	@12½
Round Steaks.....	10	@12½
Round Roasts.....	10	@12½
Shoulder Steaks.....	8	@10
Shoulder Roasts.....	8	@10
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	7	@10
Rolls Roast.....	10	@12½

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, Spring Lamb.....	\$2.25
Fore Quarters, Spring Lamb.....	1.50
Hind Quarters.....	.16
Fore Quarters.....	.12½
Legs, fancy.....	.18
Stew.....	.08@10
Shoulders.....	.12
Chops, Ribs and Loin.....	.25
Chops, Frenched.....	.15 each

Mutton.

Legs.....	.14	@
Stew.....	8	@
Shoulders.....	.10	@
Hind Quarters.....	.12½	@
Fore Quarters.....	.10	@
Rib and Loin Chops.....	.20	@

Pork.

Pork Loin	@12½
Pork Chops	@12½
Pork Shoulders	@10
Pork Tenderloins .....	.28
Pork Butts .....	.14
Spare Ribs .....	.10
Blades	8
Hocks	8
Pigs' Heads	6
Leaf Lard .....	.12½

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	.14	@
Fore Quarters.....	.10	@
Legs.....	.16	@
Breasts.....	8	@
Shoulders.....	.10	@
Cutlets.....	.20	@
Rib and Loin Chops.....	.16	@

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	5	@ 6½
Tallow.....	4	@ 5
Mixed Bone and Tallow.....	1½	@ 2½
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	14½	@ 16
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacon).....	75	@ 85

SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

Live Poultry.

Chickens—Spring.....	8	@10
Turkeys.....	12	@16
Fowls.....	7	@9
Roosters.....	6	@7
Ducks.....	9	@11
Geese, per dozen.....	\$5.00@7.00	

Iced Poultry.

Turkeys	10	@18
Chickens		@11
Ducks	10	@12
Geese	10	@12
Roosters	7	@ 8

Veal.

Choice.....	9	@10
Medium.....	8	@9
Coarse, heavy.....	6	@8
Coarse, Small.....	4	@5

Dressed Beef.

Ribs, No. 1.....	@17
Ribs, No. 2.....	@13
Ribs, No. 3.....	@7½
Loin, No. 1.....	@19
Loin, No. 2.....	@15
Loin, No. 3.....	@9
Rounds, No. 1.....	@7½
Rounds, No. 2.....	@8½
Chucks, No. 1.....	@8½
Chucks, No. 2.....	@7
Chucks, No. 3.....	@6
Plates, No. 1.....	@5½
Plates, No. 2.....	@4½
Plates, No. 3.....	@4

Butter.

Creamery Prints.....	@29
Creamery Extra.....	@28
Creamery Firsts.....	.24
Creamery Seconds.....	.22
Dairies, Choice.....	@23½
Dairies, Firsts.....	@22½
Dairies, Packing Stock.....	@19
Renovated.....	.22

Eggs.

Extras.....	@26
Prime Firsts.....	@24
Firsts.....	@22
Fresh at market, cases inc.....	10@18

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS

Carcass Beef.	
Good Native Steers	@ 9%
Western Steers	@ 8%
Native Steers, Medium	@ 9
Heifers, Good	@ 8%
Western Cows	@ 7
Hind Quarters	@ 8
Fore Quarters	@ 7

Beef Cuts.	
Steer Chunks	@ 8%
Cow Chunks	@ 6%
Boneless Chunks	@ 4%
Medium Plates	@ 4%
Steer Plates	@ 5
Cow Rounds	@ 7%
Steer Rounds	@ 8%
Cow Loins, Medium	@ 12%
Steer Loins, Heavy	@ 10%
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	@ 23
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	@ 20
Strip Loins	@ 8%
Shirloin Butts	@ 11
Shoulder Clods	@ 8
Rolls	@ 11
Rump Butts	@ 7%
Trimnings	@ 4%
Shank	@ 4
Cow Ribs, Heavy	@ 11%
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	@ 7%
Steer Ribs, Light	@ 15%
Steers Ribs, Heavy	@ 17
Loins Ends, steer-native	@ 11%
Loins Ends, cow	@ 10
Hanging Tenderloins	@ 5
Flank Steak	@ 10

Beef Offal.	
Livers	@ 6
Hearts	@ 4%
Tongues	@ 12
Sweetbreads	@ 18
Ox Tail, per lb.	@ 6
Fresh Tripe, plain	@ 2%
Brains	@ 6
Kidneys, each	@ 6
Brains	@ 6

Veal.	
Heavy Carcass Veal	@ 7%
Light Carcass	@ 8
Good Carcass	@ 12
Good Saddles	@ 14
Medium Racks	@ 8
Good Racks	@ 9

Veal Offal.	
Brains, each	@ 6
Sweetbreads	@ 60
Plucks	@ 35
Heads, each	@ 20

Lambs.	
Medium Caul	@ 10%
Good Caul	@ 11
Round Dressed Lambs	@ 13%
Saddles Caul	@ 12
B. D. Lamb Saddles	@ 14%
Caul Lamb Racks	@ 11
B. D. Lamb Racks	@ 11
Lamb Fries, per pair	@ 10
Lamb Tongues, each	@ 3
Lamb Kidneys, each	@ 2

Mutton.	
Medium Sheep	@ 9%
Good Sheep	@ 10%
Medium Saddles	@ 11
Good Saddles	@ 12
Medium Racks	@ 9
Good Racks	@ 9%
Mutton Legs	@ 12
Mutton Stew	@ 7
Mutton Loins	@ 11
Sheep Tongues, each	@ 3
Sheep Heads, each	@ 5

Fresh Pork, Etc.	
Dressed Hogs	9% @ 9%
Pork Loin	@ 9
Leaf Lard	@ 9%
Tenderloins	@ 22
Spare Ribs	@ 7
Butts	@ 8%
Hocks	@ 6
Trimnings	@ 6%
Tails	@ 5
Snouts	@ 4%
Pigs' Feet	@ 4%
Pigs' Heads	@ 4%
Blade Bones	@ 7
Cheek Meat	@ 5
Hog Plucks	@ 7
Neck Bones	@ 3
Skinned Shoulders	@ 8%
Pork Hearts	@ 3%
Pork Kidneys	@ 4
Pork Tongues	@ 7
Silo Bones	@ 3%
Tail Bones	@ 4
Brains	@ 6
Backfat	@ 8
Hams	@ 10
Calas	@ 8%
Bellies	@ 11%
Shoulders	@ 9%

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	@ 8
Bologna, larger, long, round and cloth	@ 7%
Choice Bologna	@ 8%

Viennas	@ 9%
Frankfurters	@ 9%
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	@ 8
Tongue	@ 9%
White Tongue	@ 9%
Minced Sausage	@ 10%
Prepared Sausage	@ 12
New England Sausage	@ 11%
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	@ 11%
Special Compressed Ham	@ 11%
Berliner Sausage	@ 10%
Boneless Sausage	@ 16
Oxford Sausage	@ 16
Polish Sausage	@ 9
Garlic	@ 9
Smoked Sausage	@ 9%
Farm Sausage	@ 15
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@ 10
Pork Sausage, short link	@ 10%
Special Prepared Sausage	@ 8
Boneless Pigs' Feet	@ 9%
Hams, Bologna	@ 9%

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C., Medium Dry	@ 1
German Salami, Medium Dry	@ 11
Holsteiner	@ 13
Mettwurst, New	@ 1
Farmer	@ 14
Italian Salami, New	@ 21
Mouarque Cervelat	@ 1

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Pork, 1-50	\$4.50
Smoked Pork, 2-20	4.00
Bologna, 1-50	4.00
Bologna, 2-20	3.50
Frankfurt, 1-50	5.00
Frankfurt, 2-20	4.50

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$3.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	5.00
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	10.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	15.00
Lamb Tongue, Short Cut, barrels	\$4.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

	Per dos.
1 lb., 2 dos. to case	\$1.37 1/2
2 lbs., 1 or 2 dos. to case	2.50
4 lbs., 1 dos. to case	5.15
6 lbs., 1 dos. to case	8.00
14 lbs., 1/4 dos. to case	18.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per dos.
1-oz. jars, 1 dos. in box	\$2.25
2-oz. jars, 1 dos. in box	3.55
4-oz. jars, 1 dos. in box	5.50
8-oz. jars, 1/2 dos. in box	11.00
16-oz. jars, 1/4 dos. in box	22.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	1.75 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200 lb. bbls.	@ 12.00
Plate Beef	@ 11.50
Extra Mess Beef	@ 9.50
Prime Mess Beef	@ 10.00
Beef Hams	@ 12.00
Rump Butts	@ 12.00
Mess Pork	@ 15.25
Clear Fat Backs	@ 16.25
Family Back Pork	@ 16.25
Bean Pork	@ 13.25

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	@ 11 1/4
Pure lard	@ 10 1/4
Lard, substitutes, tes.	@ 8 1/4
Lard, compound	@ 8 1/4
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	@ 47
Barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; half barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 c. over tierces.	

BUTTERINE.

Nos. 1 to 6, natural color	12 @ 17
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DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)

Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.	@ 11 1/4
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.	@ 10
Rib Bellies, 14@16 avg.	@ 10 1/4
Rib Bellies, 18@20 avg.	@ 9 1/4
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.	@ 8 1/4
Regular Plates	@ 7 1/4
Short Clears	@ 6 1/4
Butts	@ 6 1/4

Bacon meats, 1/4 c. to 1/2 c. more.

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	@ 12
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	@ 11 1/4
Skinned Hams	@ 12 1/4
Calas, 4@6 lbs., avg.	@ 8 1/4
Calas, 6@12 lbs., avg.	@ 8 1/4
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.	@ 8 1/4
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@ 20 1/4
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.	@ 17 1/4
Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.	@ 17 1/4
English Bacon, wide, 12@14 avg.	@ 1
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12, strip, 4@6 avg.	@ 1
Dried Beef Sets	@ 15 1/4
Dried Beef Sides	@ 17 1/4
Dried Beef Knuckles	@ 17 1/4
Dried Beef Outsides	@ 17 1/4
Regular Boiled Hams	@ 15
Smoked Hams	@ 14
Boiled Calas	@ 14
Cooked Loin Rolls	@ 20
Cooked Rolled Shoulders	@ 14 1/4

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	@ 14
Middles, per set	@ 36
Beef bungs, per piece	@ 5
Hog casings, as packed	@ 22
Hog casings, free of salt	@ 45
Hog middles, per set	@ 9
Hog bungs, export	@ 13
Hog bungs, large mediums	@ 7 1/4
Hog bungs, prime	@ 6
Hog bungs, narrow	@ 2 1/4
Imported wide sheep casings	@ 85
Imported medium wide sheep casings	@ 80
Imported medium sheep casings	@ 70
Beef wessands, medium	@ 5 1/4
Beef bladders, small, per dos.	@ 18
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	\$2.55 @ 2.00
Hoof meal, per unit	@ 2.45
Concent. tankage, 15% per unit	@ 2.45
Ground tankage, 12% per unit	\$2.50 @ 2.55 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11% per unit	2.45 @ 2.47 1/2 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 10% per unit	2.42 1/2 and 10c.
Ground tankage 9 and 20% per unit	2.30 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 8 and 35% per unit	@ 19.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	@ 25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	@ 18.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	@ 50c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1 65@70 lbs. average	\$275.00
Horns, black, per ton	25.00
Horns, striped, per ton	30.00
Horns, white, per ton	65.00
Flat shin bones, 38 to 47 lbs. ave. ton	62.50
Round shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. ave. ton	68.75
Round shin bones, 50 to 52 lbs. ave. ton	77.50
Long thigh bones, 90 to 95 lbs. ave. ton	106.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton	25.00

LARDS.

Prime steam, cash	\$7.62 1/2 @ 7.80
Prime steam, loose	7.50 @ 7.62 1/2
Neutral	@ 10%
Compound	7 1/2 @ 8
Leaf	8 1/4 @ 8 1/2

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	7 1/2 @ 8
Oleo No. 2	7 1/2 @ 7 3/4
Mutton	7 1/2 @ 8
Tallow	@ 6
Grease	4 1/2 @ 5 1/4

OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces	.68 @ 70
Extra No. 1 lard oil	.63 @ 54
No. 1 lard oil	.47 @ 48
No. 2 lard oil	.45 @ 48
Oleo oil, extra	.94 @ 10
Oleo oil, No. 2	.94 @ 9 1/4
Oleo stock	.94 @ 9 1/4
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	.55 @ 65
Acidless tallow oil, bbls.	.54 @ 57
Corn oil, loose	@ 3.90

TALLOW.

Edible	6 1/4 @ 6 1/2
Prime city	6 @ 6 1/4
Choice country	5 1/4 @ 5 1/2
Packers' prime	5 1/4 @ 5 1/2
Packers, No. 1	5 @ 5 1/4
Packers' No. 2	4 1/2 @ 4 3/4
Renderers' No. 1	4 1/2 @ 4 3/4

GREASES.

White, choice	5 1/2 @ 5 1/4
White, "A"	5 1/4 @ 5 1/2
White, "B"	4 1/2 @ 5
Bone	4 1/4 @ 4 1/2
House	4 1/4 @ 4 1/2
Yellow	4 1/4 @ 4 1/2
Brown	4 @ 4 1/2
Glue Stock	@ 4 1/4
Neatsfoot Stock	@ 4 1/4
Garbage Grease	3 1/2 @ 4

COTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	30 @ 31
P. S. Y., soap grade	29 @ 30
Soap, bbls., concn., 62@65% F. A.	1 1/4 @ 2 1/4
Soap Stock, bbls. reg. 50% F. A.	1 1/4 @ 1 1/2

COOPERAGE.

Tierces	\$1.70 @ 1.72
Barrels, ash	1.35 @ 1.37
Barrels, oak	1.47 @ 1.50

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined salt peter	4 1/2 @ 5 1/4
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Borax	5 1/2 @ 5 1/4
Sugar	
White, clarified	@ 3 1/4
Plantation, granulated	@ 4 1/4
Yellow, clarified	@ 3 1/4
Salt	
Ashton, in bags, 225 lbs.	\$2.25
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	2.65
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.00
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x@3x	1.10

LOUIS A. HOWARD & CO.

Sole Agents

Chicago

Office, Postal Telegraph Building

Warehouses, Union Stock Yards

TALLOW, LARD OIL, CRACKLINGS, GLUE STOCK, GRASE, NEATSFOOT OIL, FERTILIZERS, HORNS AND BONES, STEARINES, TALLOW OIL, BONE MEAL, IF YOU WISH TO SELL, WRITE US.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$4.85@6.25
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.25@4.75
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	3.50@4.20
Oxen and stags.....	2.00@4.85
Bulls and dry cows.....	1.30@4.00
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	5.20@6.00

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime, per 100 lbs.....	\$9.25@9.75
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs.....	8.00@9.00
Live veal calves, com. to med., per 100 lbs.....	5.50@7.75
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.....	4.00@5.00
Live calves, Western, per 100 lbs.....	4.00@6.00
Live calves, grassers, per 100 lbs.....	3.50@4.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, good to prime, per 100 lbs.....	\$6.35@6.75
Live lambs, common to fair, per 100 lbs.....	5.50@6.25
Live sheep, good to prime, per 100 lbs.....	4.50@5.00
Live sheep, common to fair, per 100 lbs.....	3.00@4.25

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	\$5.25
Hogs, medium.....	5.50
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	5.40
Pigs.....	5.75
Rough.....	4.40

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy.....	10½@10%
Choice native light.....	10@10½
Common to fair native.....	8@9½

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	10½@10%
Choice native light.....	10@10½
Native, common to fair.....	9@9½
Choice, Western, heavy.....	9@9½
Choice Western, light.....	9@9½
Common to fair Texas.....	7½@8
Good to choice heifers.....	8@8½
Common to fair heifers.....	7@7½
Choice cows.....	8@8½
Common to fair cows.....	7@7½
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	7½@8
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	7@7½
Fleshy bologna bulls.....	6½@6%

BEEF CUTS.

No. 1 ribs, 12½c. per lb.; No. 2, 11c. per lb.; No. 3, 8½c. per lb.; No. 1 loins, 13c. per lb.; No. 2, 11c. per lb.; No. 3, 8½c. per lb.; No. 1 chucks, 9c. per lb.; No. 2 chucks, 8c. per lb.; No. 3 chucks, 7c. per lb.; No. 1 rounds, 9½c. per lb.; No. 2, 8½c. per lb.; No. 3, 7½c. per lb.	
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DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city, dressed, prime, per lb.....	14@14½
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	13@13½
Western calves.....	10½@12½
Western calves, fair to good.....	10½@11
Western calves, common.....	8@9½

DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	8½
Hogs, heavy.....	6½
Hogs, 150 lbs.....	6½
Hogs, 100 lbs.....	7½
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	7½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	12
Spring lambs, good.....	11½
Yearling lambs.....	10@10½
Sheep, choice.....	11
Sheep, medium to good.....	10
Sheep, culls.....	9@9½

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs., avg.....	12½@13
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs., avg.....	12
Smoked hams, heavy.....	11½@11½
Smoked Picnics, light.....	9@9½
Smoked Picnics, heavy.....	9@9½
Smoked shoulders.....	9@9½
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	13½@14
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	13@13½
Dried beef sets.....	14½@15
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	13½@15
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	11½@12

BONES, HOOF AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 50@60 lbs. cut.....	\$70.00@80.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40½@50 lbs. cut.....	
per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	55.00@60.00
Hoofs, per ton.....	30.00
Thigh bones, avg. 90@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	55.00
Horns, 7½ oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton.....	220.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	65@70c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	40@50c. a piece
Calves' heads, scalded.....	30@40c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	25@75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	13@25c. a pound
Calves' livers.....	25@50c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	7@12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	1½@3c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	5c. a pound
Oxtails.....	6@7c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	10@10c. a piece
Rolls, beef.....	10@12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	15@25c. a pound
Lambs' fries.....	6@10c. a pair
Fresh pork loins, city.....	14@15
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	13@13½

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	2½
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	4½
Shop bones, per cwt.....	20@25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	140.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	70
Sheep, imp., per bundle.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	—
Hog, American, free of salt, in tes. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b.....	50
Hog, American, kegs, per lb., f. o. b.....	50
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	14
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	15
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	3
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	5½
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	5
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	35
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	37
Beef, middles, per lb.....	6½
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s.....	5½
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s.....	2½@3

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	19	14½
Pepper, Sing., black.....	19	11½
Pepper, Penang, white.....	12½	13½
Pepper, red Zanzibar.....	11	14
Pepper, shot.....	11½	—
Allspice.....	8	10½
Coriander.....	3	6
Cloves.....	15½	18½
Mace.....	45	50

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	4½@4½
Redned.....	4½@5
Crystals.....	5½@5½
Powdered.....	5½@5½

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	18
No. 2 skins.....	16
No. 3 or branded.....	11
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	16
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	14
No. 1, 12½-14.....	2.00
No. 2, 12½-14.....	1.70
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14.....	1.55
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14.....	1.35
No. 1, kips, 14-18.....	1.35
No. 2, kips, 14-18.....	1.35
No. 1, B. M. kips.....	1.45
No. 2, B. M. kips.....	1.45
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.50
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.25
Branded skins.....	1.10
Branded kips.....	1.40
Heavy branded kips.....	1.60
Ticky skins.....	1.3
Ticky kips.....	1.45@1.55
Heavy ticky kips.....	1.80
No. 3 skins.....	1.10

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED—TOD.

Turkeys—Old hens, average best.....	16
Old toms, average best.....	16
Old, fair to good.....	15
Spring, choice, per lb.....	18
Spring, fair to good, per lb.....	15
Broilers—Phila., 3 to 4 lbs. pair, per lb.....	22
Penn., 3 to 4 lbs. pair, per lb.....	17
Western, dry-picked, fancy.....	15
Western, scalded.....	12

Spring Chickens—Roasting, Phila., fancy.....	20
Penn., fancy.....	15
Penn., poorer grades.....	13
Western, dry-picked, 8 lbs. and over to pair.....	14½@15
Western, dry-picked, medium weights.....	12½@13
Ohio and Mich., scalded, fancy, large.....	14½@15
Ohio and Mich., scalded, mixed weights.....	12½@13
Other West., scalded, mixed wghts., best.....	13½@14
Other Western, scalded, average run.....	12½@13
Other Western, poorer grades.....	10@12
Fowls—Western, dry-picked, heavy.....	13½@14
Western, dry-picked, poor to medium.....	12½@13
Western, scalded, choice.....	12½@13
Western, scalded, poor to medium.....	10@12
Other Poultry—	
Old cocks, dry-picked.....	10
Old cocks, scalded.....	10
Ducks—Ohio and Mich., spring, choice.....	14
Other Western, choice.....	12
Other Western, poor to fair.....	8
Maryland, choice.....	16
Geese—Western, choice.....	12
Western, average.....	8
Squabs—White, 10 lbs. to doz., per dozen.....	4.25
White, 9 lbs. to doz., per dozen.....	3.75
White, 8 lbs. to doz., per dozen.....	3.25
White, 7 lbs. to doz., per dozen.....	2.50
White, 6½ lbs. to doz., per dozen.....	1.75@2.00
Mixed per dozen.....	1.75@2.00
Dark, per dozen.....	1.50
Culls, per dozen.....	50
Chickens—Extra heavy, Ohio & Ind., per lb.....	11½
Best Western, per lb.....	11
Poor, thin Western.....	10
Southern and Southwestern, per lb.....	10
Fowls—Extra heavy Ohio and Ind., per lb.....	11½
Best Western, per lb.....	11
Poor, thin Western.....	10
Southern and Southwestern, per lb.....	10
Roosters, per lb.....	7
Turkeys—Well grown fancy, per lb.....	15
Poor, thin culls.....	12
Ducks—Western, per lb.....	13
Southern and Southwestern, per lb.....	12
Geese—Western, per lb.....	11½
Southern and Southwestern, per lb.....	10½
Guinea Fowls, per pair.....	50
Live Pigeons, per pair.....	20

GAME.

Plover—Golden, frozen, per doz.....	\$4.50@4.75
Black, frozen, per doz.....	3.00@3.75
Grass, frozen, per doz.....	3.50@3.75
Snipe—English, per doz.....	3.00@3.50
Woodcock—Per pair.....	1.00@1.25
Grouse—Per pair.....	3.00@3.50
Partridge—Per pair.....	2.75@3.00
Wild Ducks—Canvas.....	2.75@3.00
Redheads, per pair.....	1.50@2.00
Ruddy, per pair.....	.50@.90
Teal, blue wing, per pair.....	.75@1.10
Teal, green wing, per pair.....	.00@.75
Common, per pair.....	.20@.40
Venison—Whole deer, per lb.....	.25@.30
Saddles, per lb.....	.35@.38
Rabbits—Cotton tail, per pair.....	.30@.35
Jack rabbits, per pair.....	.65@.75

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$22.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00
Dried blood, West., high grade, fine, c. o. f. New York.....	2.75
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	23.75
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	15.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12@13 per cent. ammonia.....	2.80
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	2.40 and 10c.
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	18.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	10.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered New York.....	2.85 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia per ton, delivered New York.....	2.75 @ .35
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	3.10 @ 3.15
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs. spot.....	3.10 @ 3.15
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	3.05 @ 3.10
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.....	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @ 4.00

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	8.25 @ 9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.00 @ 10.65
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00 @ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.95 @ 2.05
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.90 @ 2.00
Double manure salt (46@49 p. c., less than 2½ p. c. chloride) to arrive per lb. basis 43 p. c.....	1.16½ @ 1.20
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.).....	2.18½ @ 2.27
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.75
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 p. c., per unit, S. P.....	.30 @ .40

FISHER & COMPANY

Postal Telegraph Bldg., CHICAGO

Tallow, Horns, Oils, Stearines, Bones, Casings, Fertilizer Material, Arachide

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Globe Commission Company.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Nov. 27.

Since our letter to you of last Wednesday conditions have not changed much, but prices on all kinds of live stock have changed materially. To those who have been in the trade for a number of years and have been "up against it" often, it is not so bad, but for the new beginner who is now having his first experience in the sharp declines in the markets that we have been having, he has certainly been hit hard, and after a number of years of unequalled prosperity the blow is much greater than if he had been getting these jolts gradually.

On Monday the receipts of cattle were 30,856, the heaviest receipts of the year and third largest receipts on record, exceeded only on Monday, January 11, 1904, when 44,125 arrived, and on Monday, September 28, 1903, when the arrivals were 44,445. A large proportion were cattle having good quality that were well fattened, and prices declined 25c. per cwt., with instances of 30 to 40c. per cwt. loss noted. Buyers delayed action and very little trading was done until about 11 o'clock. On Tuesday the receipts were 11,000, and with 50,000 fresh receipts for the first two days of the week, bulk of the cattle sold 40 to 50c. per cwt. under the low spot of last Wednesday, and with all of these declines conceded, sellers had hard work to interest the buyers. To-day (Wednesday) with about 13,000 fresh arrivals, a ray of sunshine brightened the horizon for the live-stock man, and while the trade was somewhat uneven, cattle having quality and that were well finished, also cattle good enough for export, sold 15 to 25c. higher, with the commoner and medium grades selling strong. All classes of butcher stock have been very slow sale this week, the decline being fully as much as the steer cattle, with sales much lower and many going over on Monday and Tuesday with no bids until the noon hour. The market to-day shows some strength.

The International Live Stock Exposition opens on Saturday. While the entries of carload lots of live stock, also of individuals, is greater than ever, and the prize money exceeds any amount ever offered before, we believe the attendance will not be so large this season, and the demand from the local buyers for the meats will be lighter; hence we do not expect such good markets during the show week as we usually have.

Shippers of hogs have been "getting theirs" during the past five weeks, as we have been having a steadily declining market since that time. On Monday of this week, with 34,000 fresh receipts, the market opened 25c. per cwt. lower, later strengthened and the close was 15c. lower than on last Saturday. This was the low day, and the range was very narrow, bulk of the hogs selling at \$3.90

to \$4. On Tuesday, with \$15,000 fresh arrivals, there was a rift in the clouds, and with a good demand from the packers, also for Eastern shipment, the market was active and prices were 10 to 20c. higher, bulk of the good hogs selling at \$4.15 to \$4.30, this being the first day since November 16th that an advance in price was noted. The receipts to-day are 15,000, the market is strong and active, and with a good demand from all sources the market is 25 to 35c. higher than yesterday, bulk of the good hogs selling from \$4.40 to \$4.60, with tops at \$4.70. The range in prices is much wider than Monday, choice butcher weights and choice heavy hogs being in the best demand and selling at best prices.

This has also been a disastrous week in the sheep trade. The receipts on Monday were 27,000, prices on sheep declining 15c. @ 25c., yearlings 25c. @ 35c., and lambs broke 25c. @ 50c. per cwt. \$4.55 was the top for fed ewes, 5c. for wethers and \$5.10 for yearlings, with the tops on lambs early \$6.25, just as good lambs going over the scales late at 6c. a pound as those that sold early at \$6.25. Yesterday and to-day with moderate receipts, the demand for the desirable stock is a little better and prices are steady to strong.

This being holiday week, the receipts of all classes of stock for the balance of the week will be very light. There is a very large number of cattle on feed, and on account of declining markets and the high price of corn, we believe feeders as a rule will take their loss quickly, and look for heavy receipts of short-fed cattle and also lower prices during the months of December and January, with the exception of the choice Christmas cattle which will come to market during the next two weeks and, no doubt, will sell at steady to stronger prices. We look for a strong and active market on cattle having good quality that are well finished, during the late spring and early summer months.

We believe that we have seen bottom prices on hogs, and while there may be no advance before January 1st, believe that after that date they will sell considerably higher than present prices.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 29.

CATTLE.—Receipts this week, 38,000; last week, 48,300; same week last year, 54,600. The market is sensitive to every influence and has fluctuated considerably the past week, but without any net change for the week. No strictly prime steers have been here; good to choice steers, \$5 to \$5.50; short fed steers, \$4.50 to \$5.20. Cows and heifers, 10c. lower for the week; sales mainly \$2.40 to \$3.75; best cows, \$4.40; heifers, \$4.75. Calves are 25c. higher; top veals, \$7; heavy calves, \$3.50 to \$4.50; bulls, \$2.40 to \$4.

Quarantines in small supply and about steady; steers, \$3.30 to \$4.40. Stockers and feeders moving freely; prices are 1/4c. higher.

HOGS.—Receipts this week, 36,100; last week, 73,700; same week last year, 45,300. Considerable numbers of half-matured hogs appeared this week, indicating a panicky feeling among some owners. Small receipts brought a rapid raise after Monday. Heavy hogs now lead impressively, selling at \$4.40 to \$4.55; butcher weights, \$4.30 to \$4.45; light weights, \$4 to \$4.40, and are often highly mixed.

SHEEP.—Receipts this week, 22,200; last week, 24,400; same week last year, 22,800. The feeling is strong in the West, but big declines in the East are reflected in losses of 10c. to 20c. here. Feed stock is beginning to move and prospects favor early marketing this season. Best lambs, \$6.10; fairly good lambs, \$5.75; yearlings, \$5.25; wethers, \$4.85; ewes, \$4.50. Stock and feeding stuff is of poor quality and in small supply. The demand is small and prices are the lowest of the season.

HIDES are weak; green salted, 3 1/2 @ 5c.; bulls and stags, 4c.; glue, 2c.; dry flint butcher, 10 @ 11c.; dry salt, 9c.; dry glue, 6c.

Packer purchases this week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Am. D. B. & P. Co.	829	.....	.....
Armour	3,029	10,630	1,737
Cudahy	3,736	8,356	1,835
Fowler	1,125	.....	398
Morris	3,866	6,075	1,923
Ruddy	421	.....	.....
Schwarzschild	2,975	5,737	2,561
Swift	4,651	5,102	4,248

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

United Stock Yards, So. Omaha, Nov. 26.

Fat cattle prices firmed up sharply toward the close of last week and the decline of the first of the week was practically all regained, closing prices showing an advance of about 10 @ 15c. over the week previous. It was the same way with cows and heifers, the close being at the high point of the week. It has been demonstrated this week, however, that the advance was largely frothy, as with only moderate supplies so far this week the strength has all disappeared, and values are about as low as they have been any time since the slump began. There is no disguising the fact that the country is anxious to "cash in" cattle whenever the market justifies it, and this will probably constitute the weak feature of the trade the coming winter. Prime heavy cattle sell up to \$5.50, but the bulk of the 1,000 to 1,300-pound beefs are selling around \$4.50 @ 5, with warmed up stuff as low as \$3.25 @ 3.50. Fair to good western range beefs are selling largely around \$3.50 @ 4. Cows and heifers sell at a range of \$1.25 @ 3.75, the bulk at \$2.50 @ 3.00. Prices for stockers and feeders have stiffened up quite a little this week, but the demand is still limited and the volume of business light.

PURE SPICES AT RIGHT PRICES

SPECIAL

Pork Sausage Seasoning---Liver Sausage Seasoning---Frankfurter Seasoning---Blood Sausage and Bologna Sausage Dressing---Sage---Marjoram

Write for special prices on Ground Mace, Nutmegs and Pepper

WOOLSON SPICE COMPANY, Toledo, Ohio

GUARANTY SERIAL No. 20

Prices range from \$2.50 to \$4.50, with most of the trading around \$3.50@4.00.

Hogs struck the lowest point in seven years on Monday, when everything offered sold at \$4.00 and under. Since then the market has had some reaction, but the packers' predictions of 4 cent hogs this winter seem about to be realized. Weight cuts very little figure and the range of prices is very narrow, with heavy butchers at the top and underweight stuff at the bottom of the list. Receipts are light. There were only 3,600 head here today and the market was 10@15c. higher. Tops brought \$4.15 as against \$4.70 on last Tuesday and the bulk of the trading was at \$4.05@4.10 as against \$4.60@4.65 a week ago.

Quotations on good to choice fed sheep and lambs: Lambs, \$5.75@6.00; yearling wethers, \$4.75@5.00; wethers, \$4.60@4.75; ewes, \$3.90@4.25.

ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

So. St. Joseph, Mo., Nov. 26.

The marketward movement for cattle continues of moderate volume and so far as quality is concerned is showing up about as usual at this season of the year. So far as steers are concerned the offerings are mostly of short-fed unfinished variety and there will perhaps be a bigger percentage of this class of cattle this fall than usual, as the low prices of cattle and high prices of corn will not stimulate the country into finishing their stuff. Prices for all classes of beef cattle are holding fairly steady this week, and the market is showing a very fair tone. The bulk of the cattle coming are native grassers and rangers, and are mostly in not better than fair beef condition. Most of the steers coming are selling below the 5c. mark, and it is taking a pretty good grade of cows to bring \$3.75.

The slump in hog prices during the past six weeks has been a genuine surprise to the whole western country; it has amounted to about \$2 per hundred and put Monday's Missouri River prices at the lowest point seen since December, 1899. It is a question whether the country will continue to raise hogs unless there is a rapid reaction in prices. The average farmer has been taught that he cannot produce hogs at less than 5c. per pound on prevailing prices for corn, and there is evidence in the condition of receipts that he will not feed corn at these prices. Receipts are fairly liberal, but on the whole are running light in weight, and unless there is a positive reaction it is likely that the markets will see big receipts of unfinished young hogs within the next few months. To-day the prices were 15@25c. higher than Monday, and this may be the beginning of a permanent reaction. Best hogs here to-day sold at \$4.10, with the bulk making \$3.95@4.05. Pigs are coming quite freely, and good roasters are selling around \$3.60.

Live mutton receipts have been running light at this point. The demand is quite good for good fat classes of both sheep and lambs, and prices are being well sustained.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1907.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	400	15,000	2,000
Kansas City	700	7,000	—
South Omaha	100	4,500	—
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1907.			
Chicago	38,000	35,000	25,000
Kansas City	10,000	11,000	9,000
South Omaha	5,500	2,000	12,000
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1907.			
Chicago	9,000	18,000	18,000
Kansas City	9,000	9,000	5,000
South Omaha	4,000	4,000	9,500
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1907.			
Chicago	13,000	15,000	15,000
Kansas City	5,000	8,000	4,000
South Omaha	1,000	4,500	4,000
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1907.			
(Holiday.)			
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1907.			
Chicago	8,500	15,000	10,000
Kansas City	5,000	7,000	4,000
Omaha	1,900	2,300	2,500

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO NOVEMBER 25, 1907.

	Bees.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	6,520	—	995	24,919	24,743
Sixtieth street	2,687	50	3,584	11,794	—
Fortieth street	—	—	—	—	28,990
Lehigh Valley	6,314	—	1,090	18,890	—
Scattering	—	55	152	55	5,200
Totals	15,521	115	5,821	55,658	53,942
Totals last week	13,042	117	5,477	54,545	41,910

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Qrs. of Beef.
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Georgic	255	—	—
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Mesaba	241	—	1,000
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. St. Paul	—	—	1,400
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. Georgic	575	—	—
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. Mesaba	249	—	—
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Georgic	—	—	3,400
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Oceanic	—	—	2,200
Morris Beef Co., Ss. St. Paul	—	—	1,100
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Oceanic	—	—	1,600
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Arabic	—	—	1,300
Armour & Co., Ss. St. Paul	—	—	1,300
Cudahy Packing Co., Ss. Arabic	—	—	770
L. S. Dillenback, Ss. Uller	—	55	—
Total exports	1,420	55	14,070
Total exports last week	1,588	—	12,815

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO NOVEMBER 25, 1907.

Exports from:	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Qrs. of Beef.
New York	1,420	55	14,070
Boston	1,887	753	7,504
Baltimore	—	—	—
Philadelphia	607	—	—
Montreal	3,046	1,650	—
Exports to:			
London	4,262	400	10,054
Liverpool	2,534	763	11,520
Glasgow	284	—	—
Bristol	575	1,250	—
Manchester	170	—	—
Bermuda and West Indies	—	55	—
Totals to all ports	7,925	2,458	21,574
Totals to all ports last week	7,377	3,026	15,070

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centres for the week ending November 23:

CATTLE.	
Chicago	37,712
Omaha	13,536
Kansas City	27,704
St. Joseph	9,645
Cudahy	731
Sioux City	2,235
Wichita	237
New York & Jersey City	14,216
Fort Worth	10,614
Detroit	1,412
HOGS.	
Chicago	114,451
Omaha	22,005
Kansas City	65,339
St. Joseph	31,215
Cudahy	21,887
Sioux City	10,311
Ottumwa	17,479
Cedar Rapids	14,178
Wichita	9,068
New York & Jersey City	53,942
Fort Worth	4,200
Detroit	8,090
SHEEP.	
Chicago	48,267
Omaha	9,806
Kansas City	15,995
St. Joseph	2,139
Cudahy	591
Sioux City	51
Wichita	12
New York & Jersey City	55,603
Fort Worth	239
Detroit	2,715

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

During the present week the business with Europe in oleo oil and neutral lard has been extremely quiet, but it is very good with domestic butterine manufacturers whose trade is excellent and who absorb the small quantities which are offering. The killing of cattle all over the country continues extremely light and the production of the various grades of oleo oil continues far below normal. The packers have no stocks of oleo whatever and some are far behind in their deliveries, as a result of light killing. Butter oil has made a considerable advance in price because seed and crude oil is moving slowly.

GENERAL MARKETS

HOG MARKETS, NOV. 29.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 22,000; slow; strong to 5 higher; \$4.20@4.75.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 7,000; strong; \$4.20@4.52½.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 2,500; strong; \$4.20@4.40.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 6,000; higher; \$4.50@4.85.

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$8.12½@8.25, nominal; city steam, \$8; refined, Continent, tcs., \$8.90; do., South America, tcs., \$9.75; kegs at \$11; compound, \$7.50@7.62½.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Nov. 29.—Beef, extra India mess, 96s. 3d.; pork, prime mess Western, 85s.; shoulders, 33s.; hams, short clear, 42s.; bacon Cumberland cut, 51s.; do., short ribs, 54s.; long clear, 28@34 lbs., 53s.; do., 35@40 lbs., 52s.; backs, 48s.; bellies, 50s. Tallow, 29s. 6d. Turpentine, 36s. Rosin, common, \$10s. 3d. Lard, spot, prime Western, tierces, 41s. 6d.; American refined, pails, 43s. 6d. Cheese, white, Canadian, new, 60s.; do., colored, 61s. Lard (Hamburg), American steam, 50 kilos, 43½ marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 32s. 9d. Cottonseed oil, refined (Hull), 21s. 10½d. Linseed (London), La Plata, November and December, 42s.; Calcutta, November and December, 45s. 6d. Linseed oil (London), 23s. 3d. Petroleum, refined (London), 7½d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The hog products markets were further moderately improved, on the ready gain of the financial position. The hog markets over the West were again at moderately high prices.

Cottonseed Oil.

Opened rather nominal in New York on the early months, but firmer on late months. There was afterwards a weaker feeling and a quiet trading. The impression seemed to be that the urgency of "shorts" was over, and which formed the basis for the reaction to moderately lower prices. The mills are unwilling to sell crude and seemingly await for a more settled look to the market for selling. Early "call" prices for prime yellow, November, at 33c. bid, no offers; December at 34@35½c.; January, 35½@37c.; March at 37@38c.; May at 38½@39c.; July, 39@39½c.; sales for 100 bbls., May, 38¾c., and 100 bbls., July, 39½c. Immediately after the "call" sales of 100 bbls. prime yellow, spot, 34½c.; 100 bbls., December, 34¾c.; 600 do., 34½c.; 100 bbls., January, 36c.; 100 bbls., May, 38¾c.

Tallow.

Still rather a nominal market because of indifference to buy. The New York melters practically decline to offer New York City hds., but they have no substantial bidding. The weekly contract deliveries were made at 5 9-16c. as the basis of the last sale. There are reports from Chicago of city renderers selling there at 4¾c., and that No. 1 had been sold by packers for export at \$5.50.

Oleo Stearine

Has declined in New York to 8c., at which price 150,000 pounds were sold.

Retail Section

TO KEEP SHOP AND PLANT CLEAN.

Cleanliness in butcher shops, packinghouses, and every other place where foods are manufactured and handled is not only compulsory these days, but is essential from a business, hygienic and every other standpoint. In this connection one of the best agents is borax, which in addition to its detergent qualities is perfectly harmless, tasteless and odorless.

For cleansing and sweetening ice boxes, counters, receptacles of all kinds—barrels, boxes, baskets, wagons, etc., it has no equal. Added to its other merits is the fact that insects and bacteria of all kinds shun its presence. In an ordinary pail of hot water dissolve half to one pound of borax for cleaning counters, tables, etc., which need purifying rather than cleaning, such as a rule being always clean, yet requiring "sweetening," as it were.

In cases where ice-boxes get musty owing to deficient ventilation, add to the solution of borax about a tablespoonful of permanganate of potash which will dispel all odor instantaneously. If attention is paid to such matters all odor will be dispelled and everything around will be fresh and clean, which customers are quick to note and approve of.

Chloride of calcium kept in an ice box will do much toward drying the air therein. Refrigerator cars are kept in the sweetest condition when washed thoroughly after each consignment with a solution of borax and permanganate of potash. This penetrates every crevice, arresting decomposition of matter which will lodge, even if in small quantities, and cause a foul odor when the car is closed. This method effects what is impossible with water alone. Water used alone assists rather than arrests putrefaction.

Borax is invaluable in the preservation of health. Its qualities are well known and its harmlessness positively established by well-known scientists.

A BUTCHERS' ICE COMPANY.

Last year the Retail Butchers' Association of Paterson, N. J., went into the ice business on a small scale, its purpose being to be entirely independent in obtaining ice for the use of its members. The venture has proved so profitable that this year it was decided to go into the business on a larger scale. The result has been the purchase of the Great Notch Ice Company's property. In view of the recent agitations among butchers in different sections of the country for forming ice companies on the co-operative plan, it is encouraging to learn that it has been a great success as far as Paterson, N. J., is concerned.

BUTCHERS WANT CASH ONLY.

The butchers of Clinton, Mass., have taken a determined stand on the question of a cash business only. In view of the fact that they are obliged to settle their meat bills with the wholesaler within seven days, they have issued a notice stating that they have determined to sell for cash only.

BUTCHERS' ABATTOIR IN BALTIMORE.

The butchers of Northeast Baltimore, Md., headed by John T. Couglar, have reintroduced a measure which was allowed to die in the last City Council, which plans to do away with the small butchering establishment in Northeast Baltimore and have all the butchering done in one modern abattoir, to cost in the neighborhood of \$100,000. The plan has the support of the City Health Department, but is being opposed by some property owners.

CINCINNATI FIGHT STILL ON.

One hundred members of the Retail Butchers' and Grocers' League of Cincinnati, which is fighting the Sunday closing movement, at a recent meeting decided that all its members shall keep open on Sunday and also that in making sales they will require customers to sign statements that they are purchasing necessities. One of the officials emphatically denied that the league is breaking up.

MUNICIPAL MARKETS IN CANADA.

After seven months' work the Canadian Livestock Commission, representing four of the Western provinces, in an investigation of the beef industry, recommends that public municipal markets owned and operated by cities be established in the Western provinces.

ABOUT CHANGING BRANDS.

Someone said it was a bad policy to swap horses while crossing a stream. Retailers will also find this applies to their business. Every retailer should consider well before placing an opening order with a house, and he should hesitate about ever discontinuing that line when once he has begun its sale.

The consumer has a habit of remembering brands, and anything which especially pleases is always remembered when the time comes to buy again, and if the retailer has changed houses in the meantime the consumer will have to go elsewhere to buy his favorite brand, or buy a substitute, which is then very likely not to please, although it may be the same thing packed under another brand, for there is a prejudice against it to start out with.

It sometimes happens that a retailer absolutely must change houses, and in this case the change should be made gradually as possible, so customers can be introduced to the new brands while the brands which may be the property of the old jobbing house are still on the shelves.

No wholesale house is so good that all the goods turn out absolutely right all the time, but most of them should be right all the time and the house should be willing to make the others right to the retailer.

No house is so bad that none of its brands will gain a regular following if offered for sale by the retailer, so these brands then help draw trade to the retail store. These things should be well thought over before swapping lines.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Van Buck has opened a new meat market at Chester, Pa.

The Jenkins meat market at Corydon, Ky., has been burned.

Fred. DeWitt has opened a new meat market at Rifton, N. Y.

M. Peterson will open a new meat market at Cottonwood, Ida.

C. C. Pelen has started in the meat business at Tacoma, Wash.

J. H. Taylor has opened a new butcher shop at Burton, Wash.

Edward W. Smedley will give up his meat business at Chester, Pa.

Curler Brothers have opened a new meat market at Monterey, Wis.

Harry Rickman is engaging in the meat business at Orting, Wash.

John Wahlgren has engaged in the meat business at Portland, Ore.

McGuire & West are opening a new meat market at Falls City, Ore.

The Hamilton meat market at Hope, Ark., has been destroyed by fire.

A. P. Hunter & Son have opened a meat market at Toppenish, Wash.

H. E. Lester will erect a new meat market at Calamas, Ia., in the spring.

Elmer Spike has sold out his meat business at Echo, Ore., to John Bryant.

George H. Averille, a well known butcher of Salem, Mass., died last week.

J. P. Leutz, Jr., a well known meat dealer at Pittsburg, Pa., died last week.

Earl Roush has sold out his meat market at Kingman, Kas., to Levi Stout.

Frank Mueller's meat market at Oshkosh, Wis., has been damaged by fire.

George E. Casebolt is preparing to open up a butcher shop at Hartline, Wash.

Williams & Crook are just engaging in the meat business at El Dorado, Kas.

J. D. Nelson has sold out his meat market at Spanaway, Wash., to J. Himoe.

R. M. West has sold his meat market at Hempstead, Tex., to E. B. Ritchie.

The Mohican Company will open another provision store in Rochester, N. Y.

M. R. Hardy has sold out his meat market at Kent, Wash., to F. F. Folsom.

McGuire & West are about to engage in the butchering business at Dallas, Ore.

The City meat market at Minot, N. D., was destroyed by fire on November 19.

Stuebe Brothers have engaged in the wholesale meat business at New Ulm, Minn.

The meat market of N. R. Migge at Bowbells, N. D., has been destroyed by fire.

The meat shop of Joseph Newberger at Detroit, Mich., has been destroyed by fire.

The York meat market at York, N. D., has been destroyed by fire. Loss \$1,000.

Stamps & Blair have purchased the meat business of C. F. Johnson at Bates, Ark.

Pettis & Wheeler have succeeded Mr. Pettis in the meat business at Hamilton, Mont.

H. Knott & Company have purchased the Elkhorn meat market at David City, Neb.

John Strawsbaugh, a well known butcher of Mechanicsburg, Pa., died last Sunday.

The meat market of John S. Hagy at Denver, Pa., has been purchased by John Enck.

William Erskine will move his meat market into the Pankan building at Wathena, Kas.

Fred. Wickert and Thos. Boynton are about to open a butcher shop at Marcus, Wash.

Leak Brothers have sold out their butcher shop at Puyallup, Wash., to E. J. Johnson.

J. B. Powers has purchased the meat business of F. M. Corbett at New Augustine, Fla.

The meat market of Buda Brothers at Stamford Springs, Conn., has been damaged by fire.

"Bounce" Hicks has opened a new meat market at West Seventh street, Junction City, Kas.

Papke & Zuhlke have suffered a fire loss of \$3,500 to their meat market at Campbell, Minn.

William Enterman, a retired butcher of Richmond, Va., died in Philadelphia, Pa., last week.

A. E. Barterude, a butcher of Portland, Ore., is thinking of opening another meat market.

F. J. Coons, a butcher at Albany, N. Y., has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors.

Stickney Brothers have sold their meat market at Colton, Calif., to R. J. Bell & Company.

G. F. Johnson & Son have purchased the City meat market at Pullman, Wash., from Allen & Clark.

The Girmman meat market at Ogalalla, Neb., has been destroyed by fire, along with other buildings.

O. P. Butler has leased his interest in the meat firm of Butler & Frye at Chanute, Kas., to W. M. James.

Edmunds & Conger have been succeeded in business at Castle Rock, Wash., by the Kelso Packing Company.

Kennedy & Buck have opened a meat market at Davenport, Ia., in connection with their grocery establishment.

J. Charles Bragunier, a meat dealer at St. Paris, O., has been declared a bankrupt. His liabilities are \$1,947.88.

J. Hermes Fleury, grocery and meat dealer at Holyoke, Mass., has become a bankrupt; liabilities, \$2,394; assets, \$700.

John Schlessner & Son, butchers at Portland, Ore., have filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, \$1,352 and assets \$914.

Rabe Brothers have been succeeded in the meat business at Abilene, Kas., by Rabe & Burlin, Amos Rabe having sold out.

W. A. Gildersleeve & Company, butchers of Washituna, Wash., have purchased the meat market of A. J. Logsdon, of La Crosse.

The E. B. Hoyt Company, of Stamford, Conn., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 to deal in meats, provisions, etc., by E. B. Hoyt, A. B. Chichester and W. W. Brush.

The M. A. Power Company of Boston, Mass., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 to deal in groceries and provisions. H. H. Buck, M. A. Power and R. T. Casey are the incorporators.

STOP HOARDING MONEY.

The belief that the recent money scare was to a large extent baseless, at least so far as the hoarding of money and its removal from circulation is concerned, is being generally accepted in business circles. A feeling of optimism is beginning to assert itself, and efforts are being made everywhere to improve the situation by inducing the people to bring out their hoarded money and put it back into circulation again in a proper and safe way.

Too much emphasis cannot be laid on the statement that the great danger now is in keeping the money locked up too long, and thus doing permanent instead of mere temporary damage to business. Efforts are being made on all sides to impress this fact on all business interests and on individual depositors. The banks must not hoard funds and the individual must not hide his money away.

At a meeting of the American Trade Press Association held in New York last week representatives of publishing interests affiliated with all the great commercial industries of the country discussed the situation and resolved to do all in their power to restore normal conditions. The following resolutions adopted at that time indicate the sentiment of the meeting:

Resolved, That the so-called business depression now paralyzing the industries of this country is due principally to a want of confidence which is unwarranted by agricultural and industrial conditions, and that one of the worst results of the panicky feeling that prevails is the hoarding of money, in which many banks are principal offenders—many holding much more cash than the reserves called for by the banking laws, and setting a most hurtful example to individuals.

Resolved, That bank reserves are for just such emergencies as now exist and should be used rather than increased.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the trade press and the business men of this country to make every honest endeavor to find such hoarded money and bring pressure to bear

upon its holders to put it back into circulation.

Resolved, That any bank holding more currency than its legal reserve is doing great harm to every business interest and merits no consideration whatever at the hands of merchants, manufacturers or labor.

Resolved, That the trade press be urged to organize business men's meetings in every city to present to the small hoarder of money a means of investing it in safe securities paying good interest, guaranteed if need be by such associations themselves.

Resolved, That money thus released be deposited only in banks that agree to put it back into legitimate channels of trade forthwith, and that manufacturing and mercantile interests be asked to do business with such banks and with them only.

Resolved, That the countermarching of orders, the closing factories and the laying-off of thousands of wage-earners is uncalled for by any underlying condition of business itself, and that immediate steps to check the senseless scare is demanded of every conservative and politic American.

CANADIAN CATTLE MARKET.

According to Consul Harry A. Conant, a movement which is now being taken up by some of the large Canadian stock breeders, may shortly result in making Windsor the principal sale center in the Dominion for Canadian stock, so far as sales to buyers in the United States are concerned. The consul writes:

The principal difficulty the Canadian breeders have to face in attempting to sell to the United States market is the duty imposed by the United States Government. They have been complaining for some time that in view of this duty it has been next to impossible to induce buyers from the States to attend their sales in Toronto, and the plan now under consideration is to make the market more accessible to the American purchaser.

It is thought that Windsor would be a desirable sale center for stock to the United States on account of its position opposite one of the large American cities and within easy access of the Middle West. As the result of negotiations between the authorities of Windsor and one of the large firms of cattle breeders at Bobcaygeon, Ontario, it has been arranged, as an experiment, to hold a sale of 70 head of thoroughbred double-standard polled Hereford cattle at the Windsor driving park November 28, and on the success of the sale will depend the company's course in future.

If the sale is well attended by the American buyers it is proposed to form an association of the Canadian breeders to hold other sales and at the same time to ask the Dominion Government for a grant to help build the sales pavilion and stables that will be necessary. The working out of the idea might result in giving Windsor a high-class stock show, similar to that of Guelph and other places. Windsor would profit greatly and the farmers of Essex County would also have a chance to improve their stock.

POULTRY
AND GAME
BEEF CASINGS
DRIED BLOOD
GROUND BONES
HORNS
CATTLE SWITCHES

AMERICA'S GREATEST ABATTOIR
THE NEW YORK BUTCHERS
DRESSED MEAT COMPANY



OLEO OILS
STEARINE
TALLOWES
FERTILIZER
SELECTED HIDES
CALF SKINS

GENERAL PACKERS AND EXPORTERS, ABATTOIR, 11th Avenue, 38th to 40th Streets, NEW YORK

GREATER NEW YORK NEWS

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York city for the week ending November 23 averaged 8.28 cents per pound.

A food inspector employed by the Health Department was arrested this week charged with accepting money from a fish dealer on Monroe street for "protection." He was held in \$5,000 bail for trial.

The butcher shop of Kollman Arvey, on East 94th street was damaged on Monday morning by a fire said to have been set by blackmailers who had demanded money of the meat man and met with refusal.

Conron Brothers' bear cubs, now grown almost to "man's estate," are still attractions in front of the company's headquarters at 10th avenue and 13th street. Somebody will be getting some juicy bear steak soon, as trainer Fitzgerald is getting tired of the notoriety connected with his job.

Whitney I. Eisler, brother of N. A. Eisler, of the Eisler Packing Co., was seriously injured on Sunday when a buggy in which he was driving with his wife was run into by a crosstown trolley car at 125th and 7th avenue. He had several ribs broken and was injured internally, while Mrs. Eisler was even more seriously hurt. Mr. and Mrs. Eisler were married only six weeks ago and had just returned from their bridal trip.

Dr. Nathan Sulzberger, eldest son of President Ferdinand Sulzberger, of the S. & S. Company, arrived this week from abroad. Dr. Sulzberger is a resident of Berlin, where he has been pursuing scientific studies for some years. This is his first visit to the United States in three years. He takes great interest, scientific as well as general, in the packing-house industry, and will probably make an inspection of the S. & S. Company's plants before his return.

THE THANKSGIVING MARKETS.

The complete demoralization of the turkey market was the feature of Thanksgiving week in the local trade. Wholesalers who handled the Thanksgiving birds got a black eye that they will not get over for the rest of the season. The market was simply swamped, and as

one despairing dealer expressed it, "we never will clean up." The great bulk of the leftover stuff is not fit to put away, and the canneries will certainly do business as a result of this Thanksgiving miscalculation.

The turkey prophets were the most disgusted individuals in town. With one accord they had predicted at least a 22-cent Thanksgiving market, based on the presumption that there were not many turkeys in the country. Even the financial disturbance did not cause them to change their opinions, until last week when receipts began to increase rapidly. That started the rush, which became a flood by the first of this week. Not only were freight receipts heavy, but the express companies were deluged with "rush" shipments. It seemed as though every shipper in the country was bound to send in every bird he could lay hands on, good or poor, fat or thin. The result was that receivers were overwhelmed. Warehouses were filled, the sidewalks blocked and freight cars and docks loaded with late shipments which it seemed impossible to take care of.

What was worst of all, buyers were few and wary. Fearing the effects of the financial stringency on their customers, they bought sparingly early in the week, and even the almost tearful pleadings of wholesale salesmen found them unmoved. They were begged to take turkeys at their own figure, and even then they would not do it. The trouble, aside from fears of a light consumptive demand, was chiefly in the poor quality of the stock received. So many poor, thin turkeys have not been seen on the New York market in years. Instead of holding their stock and properly fattening it for the Christmas holiday producers, moved doubtless by the financial situation, had sent on everything they had, hoping to realize on it.

Much stuff was sent in that never should have been offered and that will be good for nothing but canning. This was not salable at any price. Good salable turkeys went as low as 14 cents, while really fine iced stuff was quoted at 17 cents. Maryland and Jersey stock averaged around 20 cents and New York State stuff was sold around 18 cents. Near-by supplies of choice quality were very limited and commanded as high as 22 cents on Wednesday. The mild weather up to Wednesday caused both iced and dry-packed stuff to arrive in poor condition, and this did not help things any.

The good weather Wednesday was too late

to help the wholesale trade, but it stimulated consumptive demand and added to the joy of the retailers, who had secured their supplies at bargain prices and reaped a handsome profit out of their Thanksgiving trade. The average retail figure quoted was around 25 cents, some higher and some as low as 22 cents. Prices were kept pretty stiff until Wednesday, when the state of the wholesale market resulted in some speculation and the announcement of cut retail prices. But the retail trade lost no money on its turkey trade this year.

The beef market was fair in spite of the season. Short loins were a glut on the market, but the cheaper cuts continued in good demand and on the whole trade was somewhat improved over the previous weeks. The sheep and lamb market collapsed at the live end on Monday and remained weak under the influence of heavy offerings. The same thing was true of the hog market, and the general liquidation in livestock resulted in a reduction in meat prices all over the country, particularly in hog products. The retailers were slow to respond to the downward trend, but the falling off in demand had been so alarming and the newspapers had made so much talk about reduced prices that the prospects were they would have to respond to the pressure and reduce their retail figures.

DEATH OF MANAGER W. J. LOWELL.

W. J. Lowell, manager of Swift & Company's Manhattan Market branch house, died at his home in Newark, N. J., on Saturday last of heart trouble, brought on by a complication of diseases. Mr. Lowell had not been in robust health for some time, though he stuck to his work until a few weeks ago. He was one of the best-liked managers in the local trade and his loss was regarded a personal one by everybody at Manhattan Market, especially.

Mr. Lowell was born in Massachusetts in 1856 and began his career in the meat trade when a young man in Boston. He had been in the Swift employ for over 12 years and was very highly regarded by his superiors. The funeral occurred at his late home on Wednesday and there was a large attendance of representatives of the meat trade. Frank Morris, assistant to General Manager G. J. Edwards of the New York district, represented the central office at the funeral. The pallbearers were all Swift branch house managers, and included H. S. Peare, of West 39th street; E. M. Bell, of Barclay street; W. T. Harrington.

CONRON BROTHERS COMPANY

MAKES A SPECIALTY OF HANDLING

BEEF, PROVISIONS, BUTTER AND EGGS

AS WELL AS BEING

NEW YORK'S BIGGEST POULTRY HOUSE

Our new **BROOK AVENUE MARKET**, the finest anywhere in New York, will be opened soon, with trackage facilities for unloading directly into the house.

MAIN PLANT and OFFICES: 10th Ave., 13th to 14th Sts.

HARLEM BRANCH: 131st St. and 12th Ave. BRONX BRANCH: Brook and Westchester Aves. BROOKLYN BRANCH: 189-191 Fort Greene

ton, of Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn; R. D. Pyle, of Wayne street, Jersey City; F. J. Foss, of the Packinghouse Market, Jersey City; and John P. Fetterly, of Murray Hill market. There were handsome floral tributes from Swift officials and from all the houses in Manhattan Market.

S. & S. INSPECTION DISTRICTS.

The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company has just re-arranged its method of inspecting its many branch houses in the East. Inspectors have heretofore gone out from the general headquarters in New York. Districts have now been established, with district headquarters. The New England territory has headquarters in Boston, and J. J. Russell has been appointed inspector-in-charge. The Southern district takes in territory south of Philadelphia, and A. Gavin has been appointed inspector-in-charge, with headquarters at Philadelphia. The Greater New York territory is a district in itself. No successor has yet been appointed to fill the place of the late Andrew Grogan, but an appointment will soon be made. E. B. Parker, the popular veteran of the S. & S. inspection staff, remains inspector-at-large, with headquarters under his capacious head-piece.

NEW YORK MEAT SEIZURES.

The New York city Department of Health reports the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending November 23, 1907, as follows: Meat.—Manhattan, 31,020 lbs.; Brooklyn, 4,991 lbs.; Queens, 300 lbs.; Richmond, 200 lbs.; total, 36,511 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 8,100 lbs.; Brooklyn, 40 lbs.; total, 8,140 lbs. Poultry and Game.—Manhattan, 11,360 lbs.; Brooklyn, 2,148 lbs.; Bronx, 100 lbs.; total, 13,608 lbs.

WOMAN RUNS MEAT SHOP.

During the illness of Isaac Frank, the 9th avenue butcher, Mrs. Frank has been bossing the shop, while nine-year-old Marion Frank has been taking in the cash. Both have made such a success of the job that Ike has been notified he can continue his vacation indefinitely. They don't want him back. Mrs. Frank can cut up meat equal to any of the benchmen and is said to have increased the popularity of the shop immensely since she has been in charge.

MORTGAGES, BILLS OF SALE

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Adame, G., 128 McDougal; H. Brand. Birnfeld, J., 222 E. 112th; H. Brand. Brickman, J., 190 Chrystie; H. Brand. Bitter, W., & Co., 215 Eldridge; H. Brand. Cohen, H., 61 E. 106th; H. Brand. Caloso, C., 224 Mott; F. Lesser. Cohen, A., 221 E. 110th; H. Brand. De Gisco, A., 431 E. 116th; I. Hauss. Eitelberg, K., 1101 1st Ave.; H. Brand.

Elson, B., 1232 Lexington Ave.; H. Brand. Greenberg, S., 218 E. 102d; H. Brand. Gruber, N., 1331 5th Ave.; F. Lesser. Grunspan, M., 122 Ave. D.; H. Brand. Gold, H., 124 Ludlow; H. Brand. Garofore, G., 319 E. 74th; H. Brand. Hollander, H., 308 Delancey; H. Brand. Klotz, S., 51 Willett; L. Klotz. Kok, L., 166 Allen; H. Brand. Kaufman, M., 5 E. 115th; U. D. B. Co. Klinghofer, C., 842 Columbus Ave.; T. F. Devine. Kusansky, H., 17 Pitt; H. Brand. Karbof, M., 248 E. 3d; H. Brand. Klein & Schlesinger, 155 E. 103d; H. Brand. Lowenthal, E. I., 94 Attorney; H. Brand. Ligner, M., 152 Mott; U. D. B. Co. Lehman, P. F., 610 Columbus Ave.; J. Levy. Langsam, A., 93 Cannon; H. Brand. Lisnitzer, M., 5 W. 113th; J. Levy Co. Millian, S., 178 Chrystie; H. Brand. Mantelion, A., 168 Lincoln Ave.; H. Brand. Miller, H., 1240 Washington Ave.; H. Brand. Morris, P., 344 E. 100th; H. Brand. Napoli, G., 400 E. 80th; J. Levy Co. Newman, H., 76 E. 4th; F. Lesser. Onofru, L. D., 205 Mott; H. Brand. Palatnick & Tabackinek, 619 E. 9th.; H. Brand. Post & Wigderowitz, 1449 5th Ave.; H. Brand. Rosen, C., 81 Willett; J. Levy Co. Rubin, H., 173 Monroe; H. Brand. Ritter, L., 351 E. 82d; H. Brand. Schoenholz, J., 19 1/2 Pitt; H. Brand. Spondre, H., 527 E. 12th; H. Brand. Signeto, V., 58 Elizabeth; J. Levy Co. Schwartz, S., 214 Ave. B.; H. Brand. Schilling, H., 204 E. 84th; Dumrauf & Wicke. Sasso, J., 339 E. 107th; H. Brand. Shapiro, S., 93 E. 3d; J. Levy Co. Weissman, J., 1722 Park Ave.; H. Brand. Wolinsky, H., 356 W. 16th; H. Brand. Weiss, B., 123 Ave. C.; H. Brand.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Danna, A., 1155 2d Ave.; E. Casanova. Grotzky, J., 1449 5th Ave.; Wigderowitz & Post. Jacobs, H., 704 Tinton Ave.; S. Ginsberg. Loewenstein, M., 1410 Madison Ave.; Dumrauf & Wicke. Passarelli, M., 13 Spring; N. Roberti.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Adler, Adolph, 400 5th Ave.; Bernard Adler. Abrahamowitch, Louis, 524 Metropolitan Ave.; Levy Bros. Burtis, Charles, 7620 3d Ave.; Jos. Rosenberg. Diefenback, Geo., 1822 Fulton; Julius Levy. Jacobson, Isaac, 17 Cook; Levy Bros. Kornblum, Israel, 409 Hopkinson Ave.; Jos. Rosenberg. Miller, Jos. E., 175 Utica Ave.; Hosea Higgins. Morlock, Wm., 675 De Kalb Ave.; Christ A. Morlock. Riveccio, Nicola, 95 President; Jos. Rosenberg. Schnierer, Jacob & Son, 1820 Prospect Pl.; Julius Levy. Sacks, Max & Ida, Mendelin, 83 Belmont Ave.; Levy Bros.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Goodman, Max, 932 Myrtle Ave.; Betsy Goodman.

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Bardban, F., 431 Broome; H. Rappaport. Bernfeld, F., 403 Lenox Ave.; Levin Bros. Duncan, H. S., 257-9 W. 38th; Plymouth R. Co. Hahn, L., 2028 2nd Ave.; C. Ahlers. Kobert, T., 26 St. Marks Pl.; J. Schultz. La Barbera, F., 302 E. 108th; S. Ferrara. Morris, M., 718 Amsterdam Ave.; S. Levin. Briskman & Aronson, 82 Orchard; S. Levin. Cafe Enterprise, Grand and Allen; N. Radus.

Callas, N., 477 7th Ave.; V. J. & C. Callas. Connolly, J., 209 W. 19th; E. R. Biehler. Chapis & Peront, 84 Cortlandt; N. Radus. Damaszek, S., 276 E. Houston; Westin & S. Grispino & Valente, 313 E. 12th; Levin Bros. Greenberg & Brandwein, 116 Stanton; S. Levin. Kyriakakis & Lykiadas, 3184 Broadway; Levin Bros. Kolman, P., 22 University Pl.; E. Hochstein. Kovenouk, S., 72 E. 7th; I. Glass. Nowick, W., 43 E. 18th; M. Stadler. Pfurzych, E., 29 St. Marks Pl.; E. Blau. Peront & Chopis, 84 Cortlandt; E. R. Biehler. Pfurzych, E., 29 St. Marks Pl.; Westin & S. Peter & Co., 3184 Broadway; L. Barth & Sons. Pagoda, L., 349 E. 23d; W. Wicksler. Rubinstein & Chasnoff, 675 3d Ave.; H. Goldberg. Roth & Rall, 275 8th Ave.; N. Radus. Russo, N., 139 W. 28th; L. Lupo. Roth & Hormatz, 22 W. 17th; Duparquet, Huot & Moneuse Co. Rieker, W. H., 35-7 Rose; J. Renft. Sadowsky & Spector, 22 Rivington; S. A. Cohen. Wyckoff, A. W., 1113 Amsterdam Ave.; G. E. Hall.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Botengoff, L., 1354 5th Ave.; L. Klein. Buchbaum, B., 1133 Washington Ave.; A. Lichtblau. Dorff, M., 103 Hester; R. Chaimowitz. Kauder, C., 1626 1st Ave.; S. Schwartz. Rauchwerger, M., 2376 3d Ave.; N. Rauchwerger. Valkenburg, M., 9 W. 35th; B. Valkenberg.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Bahrenberg, John, 5414 5th Ave.; Gollfried Miesegades. Cosentian, Vincenzo, 75 Skillman; Fedele Tallarico. Fahndrich, Wm., 391 Knickerbocker Ave.; Johanna Stander.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Aronowsky, Harris, 37 Manhattan Ave.; Morris Eisenstadt. Kashner, Philip, 411 S. 5th; Max Nathanson. New York Grocery Co., 2883 Atlantic Ave.; Helena A. Block.

UNIFORMITY IN FOOD LAWS.

The need of uniform pure food legislation has come to be so completely recognized in the South that at a session of the Southern States Commissioners of Agriculture Association, in Columbia, S. C., last week, steps were taken to secure such legislation at the coming session of the various legislatures.

At the Columbia meeting a uniform pure food law for the South was discussed and a committee comprising State Chemist McCandless, of Georgia, State Chemist B. W. Kilgore, of North Carolina, and State Chemist E. W. McGruder, of Virginia, was appointed to draft such a law to be presented to the convention which meets next year in Nashville, Tenn.

STRIKE WITH STRANGE GRIEVANCE.

Union employes of the Kern Brothers Packing Company, of Lafayette, Ind., have gone on a strike because Anthony J. Fisher, a stockholder in the packing company, refused to join the local union, from which he was compelled to resign when he became a stockholder of the company. Recently the members of the local union declared that Mr. Fisher must rejoin the union, having changed their minds regarding his eligibility. Mr. Fisher stands pat and refused to become a member.

